THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 24. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Tonnage Tax Cases The Law Sustained by the Court—Judge Read Dissents.

The following are the main points in the decision made by Judge Agnew, during the May term of the Supreme Court, affirming the Tonnage Tax law:—

The question before us arises under the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved August 25, 1864, entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the use of the Commonwealth," P. L. 1864, p. 988. It is solely a revenue law, has no other purpose, and is in substance this:—That the financial officers of all railroad, steamboat, canal, slack-water navigation and transportation companies (excepting turnpike, plank road, and bridge companies), upon whose works freights are transported by themselves or others, for freight or tolls, shall make quarterly returns to the Auditor-General, stating fully and particularly the number of tons of freight carried over or upon their works, and shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a tax on each 2000 pounds of freight so carried at rates designated in the act, and founded on a classification of the freights, so as to distinguish between the heavy and bulky and the lighter kinds, and thus to graduate the tax equitably in order to meet the greater expense of transportation. The act also confines the tax upon freight carried over continuous lines by several companies to a single one, to be designated by the Auditor-General, so as not to charge the tax twice on freights carried over the same line of improvements.

The corporations, defendants in the foregoing cases, dispute the validity of this tax, alleging that it is a regulation of commerce, or an impost act beyond the power of the State.

In speaking of "that immense mass of legislation which embraces everything within the territory of a State not surrendered to the General Government, all of which can be most advantageously exercised by the States themselves," Chief Justice Marshall says:—"Inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a State, and those which respect turnpike roads, ferries, etc., are competent parts of this mass." Gibbons vs. Ogden. Among the most important State rights, and one directly connected with the question before us, is that of eminent domain. This undoubted power has been exercised in the improvement of navigable streams, and in building and establishing ferries over them, and in the construction of roads, turnpikes, canals, and railroads; and has been repeatedly recognized in authoritative decisions.

Under this invaluable power the States have built up a network of railways and canals and have improved natural channels through which the commerce of the whole Union is coursing, like the life-blood throughout the whole natural system. And who can doubt that the State has a right to compensation for this expenditure of means and the benefit she has conferred on all who use her works? They were built by herself, or under her franchises, and the right to exact tolls, charges, and fares for their use is a necessary consequence of her power to construct them.

Taxation is an independent power of the State, both fundamental and vital; and unlimited, except by the express prohibitions of the Federal Constitution, or by implication when it infringes directly on the exercise of Federal power. The works over which this tonnage is transported owe their existence to the State. That which is transported is carried by the permission of the State, contained in the charters granted by the sovereign power. The business done upon them was the object and is the result of the exercise of that sovereignty. It bears no touch of the Federal power. It is forbidden by no prohibition of State power. It owes its existence to no purpose and no law of Congress, and was not created to carry out any of the powers of the Union. It being an undoubted creation of the State, and a subject of State sovereignty, it is therefore clearly within the State power of taxation. Hence it is immaterial how the subject of taxation is measured, by weight or by enumeration.

The act we are now considering is in no sense a regulation of commerce or an attempt to tax interstate commerce. It is the lawful exercise of State power over creations and uses brought into existence by her own authority; a proper tax upon the use of the franchises granted by her for the benefit of all alike who employ them, and in consideration of valuable privileges and facilities furnished to them by her authority and permission. The subject is wholly internal, and the imposition equal in its operation and equitable in its distribution; while to exempt freight passing out or coming into the State from its operations would be unjust discrimination against our own citizens and in favor of the citizens of other States. The case is not rested on the debatable ground of State power to regulate interstate commerce in the absence of Congressional legislation on the same subject, but on the admitted right of a State to execute its power of eminent domain in the construction of works for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to legislate and tax their use by those who choose to employ them, as undoubted subjects of her domestic affairs and of that internal commerce which she can rightfully control so long as she does not fraudulently exercise her power to the injury of the citizens of other States.

For these reasons the judgments in all the cases are reversed, and writs of *venire facias de novo* awarded in each case.

Read, J., dissented.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

A Memorial to the President Urging him to Enforce the Laws Against it.

The following memorial has been circulated in New York city, and will be sent to the President. It asks him to enforce the law of 1862 against the Coolie trade:—

"To the President of the United States of America:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, resident at New York, do respectfully represent:—That the Congress of the United States, on the 19th of February, 1862, passed an act prohibiting citizens and foreigners in this country engaging in the 'Coolie trade,' under penalties and punishments as set forth in said act, and clothing the President of the United States with special powers for the suppression of this traffic in human flesh and blood.

"In violation of this act, citizens of the United States, and foreigners in the country, are fitting out and using vessels registered in the United States in transporting from China and other places the subjects of China, known as "Coolies," bound by indenture to labor and service after arrival in this country for a time or term of years, their passage being paid by the procurers.

"That sailing and steamships are arriving at San Francisco constantly with Chinese subjects, men and women known as 'Coolies,' in violation of the law. We therefore respectfully pray the President that he immediately direct the officers of the Government at San Francisco, and elsewhere through the country, to enforce the laws; to seize all such vessels so engaged, and to cause the owners, agents, and officers, and all persons engaged in such traffic, to be brought before the proper courts of the country for trial for violation of the aforesaid act.

"And we would also pray the President to issue a proclamation calling the attention of the people to the aforesaid act, and forbidding all citizens and foreigners in the United States engaging in this traffic.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

"New York, July 27, 1869."

STATE POLITICS.

Warnings from the Western Papers—Purge the Republican Party or Sink it.

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, in an article on "The Unexpended Balance," says:—

To-day we have ample reason to believe the Pennsylvania "ring" in politics, about which we have heard so much, is using this very money to further their corrupt machinations. At this time the influences are at work to keep the Treasury open for plunder another year, and the toil-won money of the people is being used to effect their own robbery.

The Lawrence County *Journal* says:—

Now that the people of this State have become aware of the fact that for several years past large balances of the State funds have been left in the hands of the Treasurer after the annual appropriations have been paid, which balance has been used for purposes of corruption, it is important that they should so express themselves that laws will be passed by the next Legislature efficiently protecting the funds of the Commonwealth. The first thing that should be attended to is the salary of the Treasurer. Make this a fair compensation for the duties and responsibilities of the position.

Referring to the danger to the Republican party in this State from corrupting influences, the Washington *Reporter* says:—

No party, however glorious its history may have been in the past, can long survive when corruption begins to fester in its midst; when selfishness and a thirst for spoils gain ascendancy in the minds of its leaders. When the labor and conquest of the many is made only to subserve the purposes and advantages of the few, disaffection and discord will soon result. It will not do to conceal the fact that this fate has in a measure befallen the Republican party. It will be the part of true wisdom to open our eyes to the fact and undertake its remedy. It is the height of madness to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people for the purpose of blinding them to what was passing. They see plainly enough that they are being betrayed and plundered by many of the men whom they formerly trusted and followed with unquestioning confidence. We implore the masses of the Republican party, who are honest, earnest, and sincere, not to be wiled to ruin, simply because the men who are taking them there have heretofore been their trusted leaders. Let them pause and reflect upon their situation. One of two things must unquestionably be done, either the party must be purged of corruption or it will sink like a limestone.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* has the following:

In the Tioga and Potter legislative district, the Republicans have nominated for re-election to the House of Representatives, Messrs. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, and J. B. Niles, of Potter. As to Mr. Niles, we have very little knowledge; but Mr. Strang last winter made a reputation for himself as being one of the most prominent and influential members in promoting extravagant and profligate legislation. He was a "ring" man to all intents and purposes, and to the extent of his ability. He should not have been nominated, and now that he is nominated, every Republican voter in this strong Republican district, who has at heart the cause of legislative reform and retrenchment, should cast a vote against him. The interests of the party will be promoted to a greater extent by his defeat than by his election. This is the time to begin the work of weeding out unfaithful representatives, and Mr. B. B. Strang is a first-class man of the order to commence with. Tioga is a strong Republican district, but it is not strong enough to afford to keep a Strang in the Legislature.

AT LAST! AT LAST!

Indictment of Several New York Central Railroad Officials for Manslaughter.

The Rochester *Union* has the following:—

"It was announced a few days since that several of the Central Railroad officials had been indicted. At a late session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Rome, the Grand Jury found an indictment charging Assistant Superintendent Z. C. Priest, Vice-President Torrance, Track Superintendent Newell, and Attorney Fairchild, of the New York Central Railroad Company, with manslaughter. The indictment charges these officials with being responsible for the accident that happened on the 28th of last August, between Utica and Whitesboro, by which several men were severely injured, and one, Michael Robinson, killed. The particulars of this accident may be briefly restated as follows:—A working train was returning to Utica from Verona, when an alarm was given that the directors' special train was coming. The working train had been stopped to load ties, but the engineer started immediately, thinking there was time to get up sufficient headway to avoid or deaden a collision. As soon as it was discovered that an accident was inevitable, he jumped from the train, and several were badly injured, while Michael Robinson was instantly killed. The general opinion that resulted from the Coroner's inquest was that if notice of the approach or the directors' train had been telegraphed, as was done on the upward trip, and as the printed regulations of the company require, the accident would not have happened.

"A coroner's jury was empanelled, and a verdict rendered: — 'That Michael Robinson came to his death by a collision between an extra special train containing the Vice-President and other officers of the New York Central Railroad and a working train on said road, on the afternoon of Friday, August 28, 1868, and that said officers were and are highly culpable in neglecting to telegraph or notify in regard to their return, as was done on their upward trip; and also that the foreman of the working train violated a regulation of the road, but no printed rule or instruction.'

"The Utica *Herald* says:—'The case was laid before the Grand Jury on the strength of the above verdict. The warrant for the arrest of the officials mentioned is in the hands of Sheriff Weaver, or has been served by him. The gentlemen indicted are expected to give bail to appear at the next session of the Court.'"

Railroad Items.

—Nameless county, Nebraska, has voted to give $250,000 to the St. Louis Trunk and the Brownsville, Fort Kearney, and Pacific Railroads. Both roads will be built through the county next year. The latter is an extension of the Quincy and Brownsville Railroad. The work is progressing on both lines.

—The Ohio State Board for the equalization of the assessments made last spring of the property of railroad companies in that State, has concluded its labors. The total valuation is $49,911,887. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago valuation is set down at $6,502,832; Cleveland and Pittsburg, $3,014,124; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, $2,240,174.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 21st says:—"The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company will, on Friday of this week, open their road for passenger travel to Rush City, a distance of fifty-four miles from St. Paul, and thereafter trains will run regularly to that point. Passengers to Superior will then be able to make the trip through to the lake in two days. This point (Rush City) reached, work on the road by no means stops. Five miles beyond that point is graded, and a large force of men are at work on the line between Rush City and Chengwatana, which is eleven miles from Rush City, and early in August the cars will be running regularly to that station. The iron on the five miles already graded will be laid next week, and then the construction train will run up to within six miles of Chengwatana. The company has over 800 men at work on the line between Rush City and Moose Lake, and recent letters from the engineer in charge of the Du Luth end of the route state that over 1200 men are at work, and everything is progressing rapidly and favorably."

BISMARK.

His Quarrel and Reconciliation With the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows from Berlin:

It is a peculiarity of Count Bismark's character that, with the greatest boldness and perhaps recklessness in pursuit of an object, he combines the moderation of a true statesman. Born and bred a conservative, the chief minister of a king with no liberal tendencies, at the head of a conservative ministry and a conservative administration, in a country greatly under the influence of a conservative army, and having his main support in the Chambers among the opponents of liberalism, he has ever dared, when he considered it consistent with sound policy, to advocate concessions to liberalism, and occasionally to adopt liberal principles, regardless of the opposition of his political companions, or the attempt of his enemies to entrange him from the King. He has compared his own position to that of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington at the time of the repeal of the Corn laws and the emancipation of the Catholics in England; believing, as he has said, that a conservative administration, in times of great political agitation, acts as a check upon inconsiderate radicalism, and assists in bringing about sound political reform without a revolution and inevitable reaction. He believes that Prussian conservatism would never have assented to the liberal reforms that have taken place under this administration if it had not been for the weight of his influence, and it is a remarkable fact that his claim to this honor is supported by Prussian liberals with great unanimity. I have been told by leaders of parties of progressive principles that they do not desire his fall, for the Government would be thrown into the hands of their ultra opponents; what they do desire is that he will purge the Ministry of its many enemies of reform. In this the liberals have had one great ally. The Crown Prince of Prussia has always regarded Count Bismark with disfavor; the Crown Princess entertains for him the greatest dislike, and perhaps hatred, if she is capable of such a sentiment, and she exercises a great influence over her royal consort. In 1866 the Crown Prince and Count Bismark were reconciled with each other, and they rode back together from Koniggratz, apparently good friends. But one of the grounds of that reconciliation was the promise given by Count Bismark to use his influence with the king in procuring a change in the Ministry, all the Ministers holding their offices independent of the Minister President. He has repeatedly expressed himself as willing to adopt a liberal programme, but said it was impracticable on account of the hostility of the King to such measures, but appears to have considered his promise as fulfilled in mere representations of the necessity of a change without supporting them with all his powers, and from this a new estrangement with the Crown Prince has gradually taken place.

SPRAGUE VS. CRAIG.

The End Not Yet—The Last Turn in the $100,000 Breach of Promise Case.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

The irrepressible conflict between the "2 harts and soles" of Elisha C. Sprague and Amanda Craig is not at an end. Nor is there a present likelihood that it will be at an end till Amanda's brown locks are as grey as those of her ancient admirer. A statement has recently been circulated in the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Sprague had acquiesced in the judgment of the court at Wheaton, and would immediately come down with the $40,000, being the reduced value of the affection he had withdrawn from the sentimental teacher of youth at Cincinnati. But this is not true. Mr. Sprague has apparently just awakened to the fact that this is the grand event of his life, and he prefers litigation, however expensive, to the endowment of an abandoned sweetheart. So that Miss Amanda, instead of revelling in the enjoyment of $40,000, is still left pining and unconsoled, like the forlorn maiden in the moated grange, who said:—

"The night is dreary,
He cometh not down, she said."

The unfortunate Sprague has been subjected to all kinds of unpleasant criticism since his first appearance before the public. Like a dog with a tin-kettle tied to his tail, he has been pelted with paragraphs all over the land. Editorials, gay, grave, lively, and severe, have been hurled at his devoted head. He has been made the standing joke of comedians; he has been called an old dog, an old donkey, an old satyr, a miserable old wretch, a dirty dog, and any other dog, all of which is indirectly attributable to the fact that he is an eccentric old gentlemen, whose education has been neglected, and who spells the second name in the Trinity with a small g. For two years he has been systematically bled by attorneys, whose only object or anxiety in regard to his affairs was to make him bleed lively. And at last the gay old Lothario has roused himself like a giant refreshed with slumber, and prepares to fight it out with Amanda till he worries her into the yellow leaf. The indiscriminate abuse heaped upon him by some journals seems to have braced him up to the fight, and it is to be feared that the disappointed fair one will at least gain some experience of the law's delay before the days of her long trial are over.

That the statement of Sprague's acquiescence in the decree of the court is erroneous will be seen from the following notice in the Ottawa *Statesman* of July 20;—

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, SUPREME COURT.—Within and for the third grand session of said State.

"Elisha C. Sprague vs. Amanda J. Craig—Error to Du Page.—Whereas the said Elisha C. Sprague has sued out a writ of error from said Supreme Court to reverse a judgment obtained by said Amanda J. Craig against Elisha C. Sprague in the said Circuit Court of Du Page county, which said writ of error is now pending in said Supreme Court; and whereas a writ of scire facias has been duly issued herein, returnable on the first day of the next term of said Supreme Court, to be held at Ottawa, in said State, on the second Tuesday of September next, according to law; and whereas, also, it appears by affidavit, on file in the Clerk's office of said Supreme Court, that the said Amanda J. Craig is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, and without the reach of the process of said Supreme Court. Now, therefore, you, the said Amanda J. Craig, the said defendant in error, whose non-residence appears as aforesaid, are hereby notified to be and appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at the next term of said Court, to be held at Ottawa, in said State, on the second Tuesday in September next, to hear the record and proceedings brought into said Supreme Court on return of said writ of error and the errors assigned if you shall see fit, and further to do and receive what said Court shall order in this behalf.

"W. M. TAYLOR,
"Clerk of the Supreme Court.

"Dated the 12th day of July, A. D. 1869."

The case will come before the Supreme Court at the next September term.

"Old Sprague" seems to have survived the laughter of the world, and in these days he appears wonderfully brisk and rejuvenated. Indeed, since the days of the Wheaton trial so spruce and airy does he walk abroad, that one might well be skeptical as to whether the motives of the fair Amanda were entirely mercenary after all. Where are the traces of his "arisplace," his issues, his running sores which made him so sad when he sat upon his pile of joice in the three story and invoked the blessing of Heaven? He has shaken them off as the lion shakes the dewdrops from his mane. He looks forward to a still longer courtship with his Amanda, and feels confident that he will yet sustain the charges he made against her.

—C. G. Hammond, Esq., formerly superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, is now General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha City to Promontory Point. The road is 1085 miles in length.

—A large bridal party from Naples are said to be enjoying the lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay river resorts. The party numbers twenty-eight persons.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings of the Harvard Crew in England—Frightful Railroad Disaster in Tennessee—Prospects of the National Debt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Debt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is expected now that the debt statement for August will show a reduction of about nine millions in the month of July, making a total of forty-three millions since March 4. It is anticipated by Secretary Boutwell that he will be able to reduce the debt the first year of his administration fifty millions of dollars. There are seven months left, but the receipts of those months are not expected to sum up very much beyond the expenses of the Government.

The Troubles of the Cuban Junta.

The reported settlement of the differences between Senor Lemus and the Cuban Junta at New York is based upon an offer from Lemus to transfer the duties of his office of chief representative of the revolutionists to Senor Marcias, so far as they pertain to the organization and fitting out of expeditions, buying arms, etc. Senor Lemus will, however, continue to act as the diplomatic agent of the Cespedes government. This compromise, it is understood, is acceptable to both parties.

The Summer Cruise of the "Middies."

The United States ship Dale, one of the vessels attached to the Naval Academy, is ordered to leave her mooring to-day with the fourth class of midshipmen on board, for the purpose of cruising and practising in the Chesapeake bay. After cruising some two or three weeks she will touch at Newport, R. I., to take in provisions. She will remain there for ten days and then return to the Chesapeake, where she will continue traversing the bay until the arrival of the practice squadron, now on their usual summer cruise.

The Revenue Marine.

The officers composing the board of examiners of the revenue marine service have gone to New York on business relative to the building of the new vessels of that branch of the public service, and will probably be absent a week or ten days.

Work in the Printing Bureau

at the Treasury Department has been resumed, and a number of male and female employes reinstated therein.

Want More Pay.

Another movement is about being inaugurated among the officers of the regular army to secure an increase of pay from Congress at its next session.

Attorney-General Hoar

will leave this city about the first of next week for a visit to his home in Massachusetts, and will be absent about one month, during which time Assistant Attorney-General Field will discharge the duties of the office.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Government Purchase of Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Secretary Boutwell this morning purchased $3,000,000 worth of United States bonds on Government account, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. being the parties from whom the entire amount, excepting $200,000, were bought.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136⅛; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅜; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122⅝; do. do. new, 120¼; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 120⅜; 10-40s, 111¼; Virginia 6s, new, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 87¼; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central, 212½; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 99⅝; Hudson River, 136½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28.—This morning a train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad met with a fearful accident about twenty-five miles from Clarksville. The train fell through the trestle bridge at Bud's creek, killing the engineer and fireman, and seriously wounding twenty-five or thirty passengers. The train was entirely burnt up.

Freaks of an Insane Man.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—A. O. Allen, a well-known lawyer of this city, was sent to the insane asylum this morning, having manifested symptoms of insanity. At Duxbury, yesterday, on the way from the beach to Kingston, in charge of officers, he had an encounter with one of them, inflicting four wounds, none of them dangerous.

McPherson Going Abroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The steamer Leipsic, of the Bremen line, sails to-day. Among her passengers is the Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a full complement of others, and a large freight.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BEVERLY, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. King, the wife of the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, United States Navy, died here yesterday. Mr. King was telegraphed for, and arrived from Washington after she had expired.

FROM EUROPE.

The Harvard and Oxford Boat Race.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—The Harvard crew rowed twice on the river Thames in their American boat, and created a favorable impression. The style of rowing was good, although the pace was considered rather slow. The Oxford crew called upon the Harvards during the day and fixed the race for August 23, or on one of the following days. The members of the Harvard crew will practise daily until the race comes off.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 28—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for account; U. S. 5-20s, 82⅛. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Red Wheat, 9s. 1d.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton closed last night at 151f. on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, July 28—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady to arrive. Petroleum firm.

FROM EASTON.

The Commencement of Lafayette College—The Programme and Degrees.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, Pa., July 28.—The commencement exercises commence at 9 o'clock this morning, at the First Presbyterian Church. At 2 P. M. the Alumni dinner will be in the lecture-room of the German Reformed Church, given by the ladies. The reunions of the various classes will be at 4 P. M. In the evening, the levee and visitors' reception will take place at the residence of Professor Traill Green, LL. D., Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department.

The programme of the exercises is as follows, music by the Germania Orchestra being interspersed between the addresses:—

PRAYER.

Honorary Oration—Latin Salutatory; George E Jones, Jannettsburg.

Oration—"The True Ambition;" Thomas D. Logan, Pittsburg.

Oration—"Prophets of Freedom;" Robert E. James, Sunbury.

Oration—"Tota Natura in Minimis;" Woodruff McKnight, Pittsburg.

Oration—"The Fine Arts Against the Spirit of the Age;" Frank W. Stewart, Easton.

Oration—"Humanity Sweeps Onward;" Andrew C. Talton, Chanceford.

Oration—"The Wars of Nature;" Robert A. Sebring, Jersey Shore.

Oration—"Original Thinking;" James C. Russell, Bedford.

Oration—"Undeveloped Genius;" H. D. McKnight, Pittsburg.

Oration—"Modern Civilization the Child of Antiquity;" Silas W. De Witt, Harmony, N. J.

Oration—"False Civilization;" James Hume Smith, Lower Chanceford.

PRIZES CONFERRED.

The Fowler Prize, for proficiency in the English Language and Comparative Philology, awarded to G. E. Jones, Franklin county.

The Mathematical Prize to J. J. Hardy, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

Master's Orations—"Has Litteras," by J. Whitfield Wood, Editor of the Easton *Free Press*.

"Hidden Source of Progress," by Rev. Leighton W. Eckard, Missionary to China.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Honorary Oration—"The Weather," with the Valedictory Addresses, Walter Q. Scott, Washington, D. C.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred upon Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, State Geologist of New Hampshire. The honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Francis R. S. Hunsicker, Cawersville, Pa. Rev. Edward R. Blyden, Professor of Ancient Language, Monrovia College, Liberia. A. O. Newpher, Lancaster County Normal School. No Doctorates of Divinity were conferred.

THE JUNTA.

Its Alleged Difficulties Officially Contradicted.

The New York papers of this morning publish the following card:—

JUNTA CENTRAL REPUBLICANA DE CUBA Y PUERTO RICO, No. 71 Broadway, New York, July 27, 1869.—To the American Press:—The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico begs to state that all the reports published in the New York newspapers about dissensions among its members, change in its Presidency, and the appointment of Mr. J. M. Macias, are utterly false. The office of the Junta continues at No. 71 Broadway, as heretofore.

J. S. BASSORA, Secretary.

The Disbanded Volunteers.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—The greater number of the disappointed filibusters are still wandering over the city without employment, and are, for the most part, in a very dilapidated condition. They swear vengeance against the Junta, and express a determination to get the pay which they allege is due them. The unfortunate issue of the late "expedition" is ascribed by many to want of concerted action on the part of their leaders. The officers are endeavoring to pacify the men, and induce them to settle down quietly for the present. The German Company of the 1st N. Y. C. C. L., about fifty in number, met at the Atlantic Gardens on Monday, where they were addressed in German by their commander, Colonel Von Rapp. He advised them to disperse, and seek employment for the present, but not to give up the idea of yet serving in the cause of Cuba. The men appeared to acquiesce, and dispersed with low-muttered grumblings. The rich Cubans appear to be soured by the late failures, and are unwilling to relax their purse-strings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the Loan market to-day, and most branches of business are well represented both at the banks and on the street. Preparations are being made on an extended scale for the coming fall trade, which accounts, in a measure, for the present active call for loans, whilst the movement of grain and wool continues to absorb much Eastern capital. The applications at the banks are mostly for call loans and for speculative borrowers, and these transactions have the preference, as it leaves the banks with good control of their funds for any emergency which may suddenly arise.

The rates continue unchanged, 6@7 per cent. on call, with Government securities, and 8@10 per cent. for discounts on first-class mercantile paper.

The transactions in gold to-day are very light, but the market continues strong, opening at 136⅜, and advancing to 136⅝ before noon. United States securities are very dull, but prices are strong at yesterday's closing quotations.

There was considerable activity in the stock market to-day, and prices of most the speculative shares were better. State and city loans were unchanged.

Reading Railroad was the chief object of attraction and advanced 1⅜, selling up to 50½, closing, however, at 49⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56¾; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120½. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 56⅜ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Coal and Bank shares were neglected.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 58½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 29½ for Germantown; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	100¾	8 sh Bk N Am	233
$400 C & A 6s, '83	87½	200 sh Read R	1s. 860 49
$2500 Leh R loan	1s. 100	do	s5. 49⅛
d bill	87½	300	do 1s. 49⅛
$5000 Leh Con Ln	1s 80	200	do 1s.85. 49⅛
$4000 Ph & E 7s	1s. 4	do	49⅛
Saturday	85	100	do 49⅛
100 sh Leh N St	c. 37⅛	25	do 49⅛
100 do	37⅛	300	do 1s.860. 49
200 do	37⅛	100	do s5. 49⅛
300 do	1s.b30. 37⅛	100	do 2d. 49⅞
100 do	b5. 37⅛	100	do s5. 49⅞
300 do	1s. 37⅛	45	do 1s. 49⅞
100 do	b10. 37⅛	100	do 49⅝
100 do	b5. 37⅛	200	do 1s. 49⅞
200 do	s30. 37⅛	100	do b30. 49⅞
200 do	1s. 37⅛	100	do 49⅞
200 do	s30. 37⅛	100	do 49⅞
50 do	37⅛	100	do c. 49⅞
100 do	b60. 37⅛	100	do 49⅞
100 do	s30. 37⅛	100	do 49⅞
100 do	b5. 37⅛	100	do c 49⅞
5 sh Cam & Am R	200	do	1s 49⅛
c&p	120⅜	600	do 1s. 49⅝
335 sh Penna R	1s. 56⅞	100	do b5. 49⅝
15 do	56⅞	200	do 1s. 49⅝
100 sh Sch Nav Pf	20¾	300	do 1s. 49⅛
15 sh Sch Nav St	10	200	do 1s. 49⅛
28 sh Leh Val R	1s. 56¼	100	do s5. 49⅝
1000 sh McClintock O	100	100	do c. 49⅛
b5	⅛	100	do s5. 49⅝

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅜	11·20 A. M.	136⅛
10·25 "	136⅜	11·25 "	136⅛
10·36 "	136⅜	11·55 "	136⅛
10·38 "	136⅜	12·01 P. M.	136⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅞@122⅛; do. 1862, 123⅞@124; do. 1864, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1865, new, 120⅞@121; do. 1867, new, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1868, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅜@112; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108⅛@108¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver, 130@132.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 124@124⅛; do., 1864, 122⅛@122⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 112⅛@122⅝; do., July, 1865, 120⅛@@121⅛; do., 1867, 121@121⅛; do., 1868, 120⅝@120¾; 10-40s, 111⅜@122½; Pacific, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 136⅜.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending July 24, 1869.....$27,043·17
Previous in 1869.....245,068·75

Total in 1869.....$272,111·92
To same period in 1868.....235,156·43

Increase in 1869.....$36,955·49

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The remarkable proposal of a foreign banking firm to lend the Government $300,000,000 led to a stronger feeling in the market for Government bonds, and the opening prices, which were strongly aided by the recent advance in gold, were the highest ever made. The 62's sold at 124@124½, while the 67's touched 121⅝. Later in the day, with the yielding in the gold premium and upon the circulation of reports that Secretary Boutwell would confine his purchases after this month to those for the sinking fund, there was a decline, but the market rallied upon the denial of these reports and upon the firmer closing of gold. The foreign market does not encourage speculation, the price in London going off to 82¾, but recovering to 82⅝. The following were the closing prices at 5 o'clock this evening:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 121⅝@122; do. do., coupon, 121⅞@122; do. 5-20s, registered, 122@122¼; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅛@124; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122⅝@122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122¾@122⅞; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121@121⅛; do. do., coupon, 1867, 121@121⅛; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¾@121⅛; do. 10-40s, registered, 111⅞@112; do. do., coupon, 111⅞@112; currency bonds, 108⅜@108¾.

"A portion of the new issue of greenbacks will be ready about the 1st of September. The one dollar notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the face instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase, as on those now in use. The two dollar notes will have a vignette of Jefferson and a view of the Capitol instead of the vignette of Franklin on the present ones. The plates for those notes have already been engraved at the Treasury Department. The backs of the 'ones' will be printed by the National Bank Note Company, and those of the 'twos' by the American Company, of this city. The designs for the new fives, tens, twenties, and other denominations have not yet been determined upon.

"The money market was steadily supplied at five to seven per cent., until just before the close of banking hours, when there was considerable activity in the demand among tardy borrowers, and seven per cent. was freely paid all around. Commercial paper was quoted eight to twelve per cent.

"Foreign exchange was weaker, and the prime bankers more uniform in their quotation of sixty-day sterling to 110@110¼. The following was the range of quotations:—Sterling, 60 days' commercial, 109⅜@109⅝; good to prime bankers', 109⅜@110⅛; short sight, 110⅛@110½; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·12½@5·11⅝; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅜; Bremen, 78½@79¼; Prussian thalers, 70½@71¼.

"Gold was irregular and excited. Sales at the opening were reported as high as 137¾. From this figure there was a steady decline to 136½, upon the weaker tone of foreign exchange and the discovery that the Holsatia had only $210,000 for Europe, and that the engagements for to-morrow were light. The decline in bonds abroad to 92⅜ produced a reaction to 137⅛, but the market closed weak at 137.

"Cash gold was heavier, and the rate for carrying ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. After Clearing House 6 per cent. was paid for carrying."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R	210¾	Pacific M. S	84
Ph. and Rea. R	99	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	105¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R	107½	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	79¾	Wells, Fargo	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93¾	Tennessee 6s, new	56½
Chi. and R. I. R	114	Gold	136⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R	153¼	Market irregular.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.—The demand for Flour from the home consumers has somewhat improved, but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7·50; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; 100 barrels Indiana do. do. at $7; 100 barrels Aleshire "A" do. do. and 100 barrels new wheat do. do. on secret terms; and 300 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75. Rye Flour—sales at $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

The Wheat market is decidedly stronger, and the demand has somewhat improved. Sales of 1000 b

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE STATUS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Senator Wilson writes for the *Independent* an article on the Virginia election, in which he takes a hopeful view of the present situation, and of the results likely to ensue from Walker's victory. In his opinion, the ultra-radicals made a mistake when they declined to accept the overtures of compromise three years ago, and insisted upon proscribing the great body of those who had been Rebels. Their more moderate brethren were thus forced, he thinks, to separate from them, and prove that they stood willing to advance a generous policy of reconciliation, such as was embodied in the bill presented by him to the Senate, mainly as drafted by Chief Justice Chase. The abandonment by the Democrats of their own platform and candidates, and their general support of the Walker ticket, is quoted as justifying this conclusion; for there is no good reason why the concession should not have been accepted in the same spirit, if made at the outset.

Senator Wilson ignores in this statement a very important fact—that the Democrats were themselves the most effective supporters of proscription. Incensed by the attempt to establish political equality, and resolved not to tolerate negro suffrage, it was their endeavor to make the Congressional plan of reconstruction odious, and so ensure its rejection. One of their leaders, Mr. Baldwin, declared that "the white men of Virginia would never consent to divide citizenship with blacks who had been their slaves." Another asserted that "the true plan was to keep the State under military subjection until the plan of Congress had been defeated—that it was better to remain forever out of the Union and under martial law, than submit to negro equality." By a shrewd trick, in the absence of a large number of Republicans from the convention, these "conservatives" united with the most ultra radicals to fasten proscriptive features upon the Underwood Constitution; refusing to reopen the subject and to send them when urged to do so by the Warning Republicans, including Judge Underwood himself. What was hoped for, was a Democratic national triumph that would put the "white element" again in possession of unrestricted and undivided power; or, at least, the failure of the fifteenth amendment, and a consequent modification of the reconstruction laws. It was not until after the election of Grant, with the accompanying emphatic show of determination by the North, that these "conservatives" realized the futility of continued resistance and its effect upon themselves—a discovery which led them to substitute a policy of submission, with "universal suffrage and universal amnesty" for their previous *quasi* hostility. Even then, it took long to secure harmonious agreement in the ranks of "white men;" and the committee of nine who made the first overtures at Washington had for months to endure a storm of obloquy and reproach from their political associates, who charged them with doing violence to the honor and dignity of Virginia.

The Wells party was a party of proscription only when proscription was absolutely necessary to keep out of power men who avowed themselves determined to defeat loyal reconstruction, upon the basis of "equal rights for all." At the very outset of the campaign, Governor Wells announced himself in favor of bringing all classes together; of burying everything that could prolong the hatreds and prejudices engendered by war. He was for "universal suffrage and universal amnesty" combined.

The true party of proscription was the Walker party. For while professing thorough submission to the laws of Congress, it proposed to invalidate them by making eligibility to office conditional upon color. It would affranchise a white Rebel, and give him place and power. At the same time, it recognized without endorsing negro suffrage; "because," as Governor Walker said, "that was an inexorable and inescapable necessity." But it proposed to limit offices to the Caucasian element. This was retaining the old spirit, so far as was possible under the prevailing new conditions. The Democrats accepted it as the best thing they could get. Conducting a campaign alone, and under their distinctive banner, they knew that defeat was certain.

The pledges of Walker, since election; show that his alleged determination to establish a generous policy, support the laws of Congress, and protect all men in equality of rights, is an after-thought. He is to be judged not only by his own record, but by that of his political associates. This does not warrant the hope that his recent pledges will be fulfilled. We shall rejoice if Senator Wilson's hopes prove well founded, and the election of a "conservative" candidate eventuate in the establishment of Republican ideas. But if Governor Walker does take this position, he must separate from those who elected him, and join the supporters of Wells. In short, he must endorse the "ultraism" which Senator Wilson condemns. The fact that he has asked General Lee and other Rebel magnates to meet him at White Sulphur Springs and consult about the policy of his administration, does not indicate such a design on the part of the Governor. We have no sympathy with those who would, by resort to a quibble, upset the results of the late election, and convert the Republican minority into a majority. But neither do we believe it wise to call a defeat a victory, to congratulate ourselves upon the disaster to those who have been the truest friends and supporters of our cause, or to take stock largely in the promises of a politician who has secured prominence and position only because of his declared opposition to leading Republican ideas.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, may be presumed to be an unexceptionable witness as to the position of the South, material and political. No one will suspect him of partiality towards the impenitent, or of indifference towards pure and simple radicalism. He is a representative man among the more extreme Republicans of his State, and in that capacity has the ear of the party throughout the country.

Having reached Washington, Mr. Hahn has of course been promptly put into the witness box, and his testimony has gone forth through the newspapers. Well, what is its import? Is the "rebel spirit" rampant in Louisiana and elsewhere, as Wendell Phillips assures his agitated readers? Are the enemies of reconstruction going about like roaring lions, seeking whom of the loyal stripe they may devour? Is the South preparing for another rebellion, which can be prevented only by martial law or test oaths enforced at the bayonet point? The disciples of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* are sedulously taught that this is the present condition of the South. Mr. Forney, with his two papers, is panic-stricken at the prospect. And the crowd of adventurers who have gathered round Wells agonized at the approach of the peril, see no way of escape save through the installation of that defeated functionary by military order, as a warning to Southern evil doers.

Strange as it may appear, the radical ex-Governor of Louisiana reports quite a different state of affairs. He actually declares that the Louisianians have for the time dropped political talk, and are busying themselves with their own concerns. Not only are they working instead of talking, but the prevalent feeling has so improved that "all the excitement and bitterness of one year ago has died out." The result is a degree of prosperity which the whole South will soon share. He expresses the opinion—which the *Times* has more than once advanced—that "the South generally will soon be the most prosperous and richest section of the country." In support of this opinion, Mr. Hahn states that in all the States through which he passed on his way from New Orleans to Washington, he saw "evidences of returning industry and wealth," which indicate "the most beneficial results to the South and the whole country." Even in Virginia—where, according to the worshippers of Wells, the sun has almost ceased to shine since the election of Walker—even there the observant eye of Hahn detected "evidences of general industry and thrift."

This view of the case is not wholly novel. It is in exact conformity with the representations of our correspondents and of the Southern press generally. These have shown beyond all reasonable doubt that the South has ceased to be violently partisan. Those of its people who have been restored to the privileges of the Union are wisely devoting themselves to their material interests; and those who live in States yet unreconstructed await only the progress of events to enter the same career. There are some, doubtless, however, who are not reasonable, and for their edification the testimony of Mr. Hahn is opportune and important.

Another of his remarks deserves especial notice. The people of New Orleans, he asserts, "cease to talk about the war, and there is a general disposition to forget and forgive the past." This is the best sign of all. Industrial activity and business prosperity are excellent in their way. But the value of both is enhanced greatly if accompanied by an abatement of the passions and antipathies engendered by the war. This change seems to have taken place in New Orleans—perhaps the last place in the entire South where its occurrence might have been expected. And if in New Orleans, with its bitter and bloody past, and with the occasions of excitement which are incidental to a large city, there is a general disposition to forget and forgive, we may safely credit the statements which ascribe the same disposition to the greater part of the Southern people. It has manifested itself in Alabama, where Republican assemblages have recommended to Congress the speedy removal of the disabilities which remain subject to Federal control; in Mississippi, where the "radical" Republicans have proclaimed their hostility to proscription in all its forms; in Tennessee, where the men who have built up the Republican party in the State are battling for Senter on a platform of which the removal of disabilities is a leading characteristic; and in Virginia, where victory has been achieved on the same basis. "Forget and forgive" is the best maxim for the hour. It is uppermost in the South, Mr. Hahn assures us. And in its adoption by Southern Republicans generally, we see the highest triumph of reconstruction.

TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have intimations from Washington of offers from German bankers to negotiate heavy loans for us at five per cent.; assurances of the Secretary's confidence that within a year we can borrow all the money we want at four and a half or even at four per cent.; promises that the next debt statement will show a still further reduction below the last. Such signs may well be taken as of good omen for the policy of the Treasury Department, whereat Wall street has so often protested, but whereby the Government is thus seen to profit. But, after all, what stronger proof of the wisdom of the course recently pursued by Secretary Boutwell could be furnished than that given by the present condition of the market for Government securities and by the price of gold? Bonds have been steadily advancing and gold declining, while in Europe we have a quotation of 83¼ for Five-twenties, equal to 91½ in specie at 10 per cent. exchange. Not only has this result been attained, but a movemant in the current of valuations has commenced, which bids fair to bring bonds and gold to an equality, and that within a short space of time if the Secretary has the courage to persevere in the policy now working so admirably. With the present accumulation of gold and currency, and with the excess sure to be increased by an economical administration of government, the Secretary will find it an easy matter to buy from ten to twelve millions of dollars per month without causing the slightest derangement in the business affairs of the country, until bonds advance not only to the currency valuation of gold, but until they range far above it.

The effect of purchases thus far has been decided, but a neutralizing influence no doubt comes from the prevalent belief that the present policy is but temporary, and that, when the Secretary ceases to be a larger buyer, prices will decline. Under this impression, speculation runs against the bonds, and large holders are tempted to part with them, in the expectation of being able to replace at lower prices. At the same time bankers speculate for the fall, and thus create a large short interest, which gives the appearance of a supply much greater than would naturally come upon the market. A banker, for example, having concluded that within a week or two the Secretary must change the present policy and greatly reduce his purchases, finds no difficulty in borrowing bonds of large holders by furnishing money for them during the time they are borrowed, and then sells to the Secretary, feeling confident that when the large purchases cease he can buy in at a profit and return them. This has already been done to a large extent. Besides, we have reason to believe that many of the bids made are either for the purpose of advertising the bidders or to create the impression that a large amount of bonds is pressing for sale. In some instances these "bogus bids" happening, to the surprise of the bidders, to be accepted, they have been obliged to resort to some of the large banking houses to make the deliveries for them. In this way an influence against the bonds has been felt, which will disappear whenever it is discovered that the Secretary's policy of constantly reducing the public debt with the surplus revenues of the Government is a permanent and not a temporary one.

Suppose that, on the 1st of August, the Secretary finds the Treasury in good condition to continue purchases at the rate of three millions per week, and then announces his purpose of doing so. First, we have a scrambling among the shorts to replace borrowed bonds; but, second, and more important, an active demand from those who have been tempted to sell, with the idea of repurchasing at lower prices. Thus the speculators against the credit of Government find themselves baffled and defeated, and the continued purchases rapidly carry bonds towards par with gold. Every week and month, therefore, that the Secretary persists in converting surplus gold into bonds, he is advancing steading and swiftly to metallic payments. The path lies straight and plain before him. To follow it is but to hold on as we have begun; yet to follow it is to resume.

THE DEBTS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

If all the nations of the earth were required to come up to the scratch and pay their national debt, say on the 1st of January next, is there money enough in the world to enable them to do it? The total national debt of twenty-eight of the principal countries, including the United States, is $16,315,188,150, and it is scarcely to be supposed that all the gold coin in Europe and America amounts to so large a sum as this. Sixteen billions of dollars is a phrase easily written, but it represents a sum of money that is almost impossible to comprehend. It would require the wealth of 5333 men, each one as rich as Mr. A. T. Stewart, to make it up; the fortunes of 160,000 men, each worth $100,000, would only equal it; while 1,600,000 men, each worth $10,000, could pay it only by planking down their last red cent. If the sixteen billions were all got together in a pile, and the work of counting it out were commenced, it would require one hundred years to disburse it at the rate of half a million a day, if the clerks rested on Sundays. From which and other considerations that will suggest themselves to any ingenious reader, it may well be surmised that the prospect of these twenty-eight governments paying off their debt to-morrow is not very flattering—an opinion which is strengthened by the fact that nearly all of them, instead of doing anything to reduce their obligations, are continually increasing them. This enormous burden of debt—on which an annual charge of something like $815,000,000 is paid for interest—is almost wholly a war debt, and represents money that has been expended for the destruction of human life. It cost us, during "our late unpleasantness" with the South, about $10,000 per head to get our soldiers killed; and at this rate this debt of sixteen billions of dollars represents the murder of something like 1,600,000 soldiers. But as they did this work much cheaper in Europe, and as no war is waged without spreading death among non-combatants as well as among those in arms, it is not extravagant to reckon that for these sixteen billions of debt not less than eight millions of lives have been paid. And still we call ourselves Christians.

Here is the statement of the public debt of some of the twenty-eight nations of which we have been speaking, and it will be seen that the United States ranks third in the proud list:—

Great Britain	£797,031,650
France	566,680,057
United States	500,000,000
Russia	274,544,770
Austria	268,965,064
Italy	211,503,298
Spain	163,927,471
Holland	81,790,799
Turkey	69,142,270
Prussia (1866)	42,123,064
Brazil	30,762,289
Belgium	25,070,021
Bavaria	29,669,267
Portugal	42,930,472
Greece	14,000,000
Hanover	6,423,955
Baden	9,256,728

MORE ECCLESIASTICAL SQUABBLES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The excitement in Chicago on account of the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney, for unauthorized omission of the words "regenerate" and "regeneration" from the "Book of Common Prayer," had not subsided when another great excitement was occasioned there by the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, Rev. Dr. Cummins, who preached last Sunday at Trinity Church, in that city, in direct opposition to a "very autocratic and bitter letter" from Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, accusing him of stirring up trouble in the diocese, and formally forbidding him from coming there to preach or for any purpose whatever. The Chicago *Evening Post* thus states the case, adding that Dr. Cummins, deeming it a monstrous assumption for the bishop to prevent a clergyman in good standing from preaching at the request of a church, especially when that church was his former charge, and believing it necessary for the vindication of his own reputation and rights, paid no attention to the mandate. It is a repetition, on a larger scale and with more conspicuous opponents, of the famous Tyng and Boggs case. Bishop Whitehouse, like Boggs, has all "high churchmen" and the letter of ecclesiastical law on his side, if not the spirit of that Gospel which the founder of Christianity bade his disciples go and preach to every creature. Dr. Cummins, like young Tyng, is sustained by "low churchmen" everywhere and by the sympathy of the general public. To outsiders, who care but little about the difference between theological tweedledum and tweedledee, and who wonder why Dr. Whitehouse, with his fondness for ritualism and his reverence for authority, does not aspire to be Pope of the Church of Rome, and why the Cumminses and the Tyngs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with their impatient disregard of its regulations, do not found sects of their own, it is a pretty quarrel as it stands.

The quarrel between the Bishop of Illinois and the Rev. Mr. Cheney involves points of interest and importance to all American citizens. Mr. Cheney may have unwisely violated the prescribed forms of his Church by omitting certain words from the Book of Common Prayer, but it is not surprising that the community in which he lives should justify him in appealing to the civil courts to restrain Bishop Whitehouse, at once prosecutor, selector of the jury, and president of an ecclesiastical court, "organized to convict and appointed to condemn," from proceeding to remove him from his rectorate and break up his business and profession. The ground on which Mr. Cheney asked for and obtained an injunction was that his accusers were "combining and confederating" to injure his character, and that their actions in the premises were "contrary to equity and good conscience." The Bishop has postponed the trial until the 29th of July, and vehemently protests "against all claims of the civil tribunal to interfere, whether by equitable proceedings or in any manner of supervision and control in the ecclesiastical discipline of the Church in the trial of its ministers." Brigham Young likewise protests against all claim of the civil tribunals to interfere with polygamy as practised by the wealthier members of the Mormon Church. But both Brigham Young and Bishop Whitehouse must be reminded that in this republic the separation of Church and State is complete, and so-called ecclesiastical courts have no more legislative authority than an "irresponsible debating society." Their decisions cannot override the rights of a citizen or the laws of the land.

WANTED—A KING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The heart of the Carlist revolt is still in the province of Ciudad Real, the old La Mancha district, where it is said four thousand rebels have appeared, forming but a part of that province. The neighboring district of Cordova is likewise disaffected; so, too, the province of Valladolid, about a hundred miles to the northwest of Madrid, and, further north, those of the Basques, the Asturias, Navarre, and Barcelona. Not in all of these places has it been ascertained that disaffection is ripe; but in Navarre, where so many lately refused to take the oath to the new constitution, an attempt, happily thwarted by a small garrison, has been made by the Carlists to capture the town of Pampeluna. In Madrid some arrests have occurred, but this was to have been expected.

Don Carlos, whose name inspires the new insurrection, brings to his cause no famous gift of intellect, and no personal pledge of progress; but a prince, according to an old mediæval proverb, cannot with impunity exercise all the virtues—a maxim of which Spain has felt all the force in her princely intrigues and feuds. It is the luck of Don Carlos, otherwise the Count of Montemolin, to enter upon the scene at a time when the clouded and stormy condition of the Spanish horizon gives sign of the perplexed and ignorant want of a king, shared by the lowest classes of Spain in the leading-strings of their clergy. The new revolution is, as usual, in favor of King Log, with the chances of securing King Stork in the event of success, and it will be aided by the intrigues of the Isabellists and the malcontent officers of the Church, just as it will be opposed by the hitherto unruly republicans of Seville and elsewhere. General Prim has menaced the new rebellion with what he contemplates as necessary cruelty, and now has invoked the rigors of the martial law of 1821, whence we infer that the Carlist rising, though not invincible by such means as Prim will ruthlessly employ, is formidable.

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3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugnie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—E. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 8

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p] Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 228 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
6 24 tf G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 2 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boardors with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 3 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
6 25 1m M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 23 1m J. KRIM, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 22] ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOU
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIR
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, a
best attention paid to the wants of fishing partie
visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands
H. W. FAWCETT
7 1 1m PROPRIET

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE
Extensive alterations and additions, added to
great advantage in location which the Colu
possesses, in consequence of the tendency of
May improvements, enable us to promise
patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR.
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philad

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAG
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidl
structed Cottages, can be secured on immediate ap
tion at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCET
6 28 1m Proprie

SEA BATHIN
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the Na
Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprie

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STRE
CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and hand
hotel, just completed and newly furnished through
now open for the season. Good accommodations for b
ers. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Propri

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N.
This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPE
the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, wi
vote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON.
6 28 2m Proprie

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STRE
Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding H
commanding a full view of the Stockton House and o
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietr

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, C
May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to
tinue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprie

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER,
No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MA
DOREE. Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on
ropean plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACK
Streets, Cape May. 6 28

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N
is now open for the reception of guests. Addres
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelph

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N.
This delightfully located hotel is now open fo
season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprie

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING
FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietre

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N.
NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communic
rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietr

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANK
and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J.,
open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprie

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVE
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILRO
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chu
Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel,
Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLE
Four Through Trains in connection with Leh
Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, F
SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREE
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agen
Tickets sold and baggage checked through
Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANC
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:00 A. M.} DUE { 12:10 P.
2:00 P. M.} LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....
{ Excursion Tickets.....
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agen

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUS
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the D
ware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beauti
lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, s
ing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee
from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at
A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw3R FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCUR
combined with Water Treatment.—This extensi
and magnificent establishment, located on the Aubu
branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midw
between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for t
reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograp
of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with
natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at
most important hotels and watering places after Augus
Terms for board, $2 per day; $12 to $18 per week; childr
and servants half price, subject to contract for fe
months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on ap
cation. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor

SUMMER RESORT.
The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spri
property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehan
Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Raile
Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on Ju
1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and w
be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Perso
can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Sprin
Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the m
favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid vi
over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 roo
and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard room
English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL
always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car loa
at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schu
kill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the session of the Grand Conclave of the Seven Wise Men yesterday, the following committees were appointed:—On Constitution—Messrs. Oliver, Foster, Boyd. On Rituals—Dobson, Shaw, Oliver. On Conciliation—Sambola, Milligan, Jones, Kuhn, Langley, Calliste, Duncan, Paxson, Hathaway, Oliver, Foster, Baker, Drummond, Gerstle, Holden, Wood, Wolf. Circles—Oliver, Wolf, Sheehan. Finance and Printing—Holden, Langley, Ruman. On State of the Order—Sambola, Weaver, Gerstle. Committee to Suggest Business—Achuff, Langley, Bernheim.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Dennis Maley, aged 30 years, right leg fractured by a large stone falling on him, at Front and Callowhill streets.

James Watson, aged 24 years, leg fractured by falling from the roof of a hotel at Cape May.

Woolman Speakman, aged 35 years, leg fractured.

—Yesterday afternoon a pair of horses, attached to a carriage containing two gentlemen, took fright at a piece of tin roofing lying in the centre of Reed street, above Tenth, and ran into a lumber pile, where they were checked. One of the occupants had his leg sprained. The driver was slightly injured.

—Revenue Officer Heilman yesterday seized ten barrels of whisky on Ridge avenue, near the Falls of Schuylkill; also, a horse and wagon and five barrels of whisky, at Twenty-third and Spruce streets, for the reason, as alleged, that the tax had not been paid on the whisky.

—A correspondent suggests that some arrangements for watering horses in Fairmount Park would be a great convenience. Drinking troughs in both the old and new portions of the Park, he thinks, would answer for the present.

—The game between the Maryland and Keystone clubs yesterday afternoon was interrupted at the close of the second inning, the score at that time being 11 to 10 in favor of the Keystone. The game will be played next Tuesday afternoon, on the return of the club from New York.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—A Conference of Arbitration is in session at Montreal.

—President Grant is expected in Washington to-morrow.

—A large number of emigrants have arrived at Montreal from London.

—Major-General A. S. Webb has been elected President of the College of the City of New York.

—The steamer Peter Bullen was burned to the water's edge, at Dauphine Rapids, on Thursday last.

—Preparations are being made in Washington for the Schutzenfest, to commence on Monday next.

—At Duxbury, last night, a grand celebration dinner was given by the authorities of the new cable.

—The Prefect of Paris sent a congratulatory message to the Mayor of Boston over the new cable, yesterday.

—Charles A. Aiken, a Professor of Princeton College, has been chosen President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

—The Southern mail train from New York ran off the track, at Newark, N. J., last night, delaying its arrival in Philadelphia two hours.

—The barque Sarepta, of Bath, Me., was wrecked on the reefs north of the Bermudas on July 8. Vessel a total loss; the crew were all saved.

—Charles E. Quincy was arrested yesterday in New York, for uttering forged certificates on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company.

—On the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Victoria, yesterday, a freight train ran off the track. Eight cars were smashed, and the engineer injured.

—Ralph Whittington, a Philadelphian, was fatally injured, yesterday, by jumping from an express train on the Great Western Railroad, near Beamsville, C. W.

—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the Anti-Renters of Rensselaer county, N. Y., who fired upon and wounded several of the Sheriff's posse on Monday.

—A vote of thanks was passed at a meeting of Southerners, at White Sulphur Springs, yesterday, expressing gratitude to George Peabody for his aid to education in the South.

—A few days ago a negro man and woman were taken from the jail at Applin, Columbia county, Ga., by a crowd, most of whom were disguised, and the next day they were found dead by the road.

—Charges are made against John H. Sims of robbing the Auburn Prison during his term there as a convict. He was employed in shipping goods to the contractors, and it is alleged that he sent valuable tools to accomplices outside. The value of the stolen articles amounts to $20,000.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices from Yokohama to June 30, via Hong Kong, confirm the report of the same date received by way of San Francisco and the Atlantic cable, to the effect that the Mikedo had captured Hakodadi. They also report the account of the loss of the steamship Haymaro or Tallahassee off Yokohama, with several Europeans on board.

LONDON, July 27.—Henry W. Longfellow was yesterday invested with the honorary degree of LL. D., by Oxford University, at a special convocation.

VIENNA, July 27.—Baron Von Beust to-day received the budget of the committee of the Hungarian delegation, and made an important address. He said the relations between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished her Italian territories, and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. Alluding to the Eastern policy, he said he would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his counsels regarding concessions to the Christians. On this point he would bring no pressure to bear, but declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia, but his efforts were not met in a similar spirit, and he had been unsuccessful. He closed with a strong defense of the general policy of the Austrian Government. The speech was received with great satisfaction.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Governor of the jurisdiction of Trinidad has issued vigorous orders, obliging all Spaniards between the ages of 15 and 60 to do military duty in the field or in the reserve corps. Persons unfit for active service are to garrison the towns. The press praises the measure, and demands that it be made general in its application throughout the island. The United States steamship Tuscarora is cruising off Havana, and sent in a boat to-day for mails.

Internal Revenue Officers.

The following is an official list of the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in this State, and where located:

DIST.	ASSESSORS.	COLLECTORS.
1.	John B. Kenney, Philada.	Wm. H. Barnes, Philada.
2.	Wm. S. Stokley, Philada.	Wm. R. Leeds, Philada.
3.	Wm. B. Elliott, Philada.	Geo. C. Evans, Philada.
4.	Chas. B. Barrett, Philada.	Horatio G. Sickel, Philada.
5.	James Ashworth, Frankford.	Joseph Barnsley, Doylestown.
6.	Edward Ruhe, Allentown.	Jos. B. Breitenback, Norristown.
7.	J. Lee Englebert, West Chester.	Wm. M. Swayne, West Chester.
8.	Jos. T. Valentine, Reading.	Wm. M. Baird, Reading.
9.	John P. Rea, Lancaster.	H. E. Muhlenburg, Lancaster.
10.	D. M. Carmany, Lebanon.	Simon J. Stine, Lebanon.
11.	W. H. Thomson, Easton.	Owen A. Luckenbach, Bethlehem.
12.	A. Chamberlain, Montrose.	Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre.
13.	Samuel Knorr, Bloomsburg.	Geo. de la Montanye, Towanda.
14.	B. F. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.	Chas. J. Bruner, Sunbury.
15.	David F. Williams, York.	Wm. Penn Lloyd, Mechanicsburg.
16.	Edward Scull, Somerset.	Chas. W. Ashcom, Hopewell.
17.	J. Sewall Stewart, Huntingdon.	Samuel J. Royer, Johnstown.
18.	John R. Bowen, Willsboro.	George Bubb, Williamsport.
19.	Daniel Livingston, Curwensville.	Henry C. Rogers, Erie.
20.	John A. Carnes, Greenville.	Peter McGough, Franklin.
21.	Joseph R. Smith, Indiana.	William H. Markle, Greensburg.
22.	Russell Errett, Pittsburg.	Thomas W. Davis, Pittsburg.
23.	Daniel E. Nevin, Allegheny City.	Robert L. Brown, Allegheny City.
24.	James B. Ruple, Washington.	Charles M. Merrick, New Brighton.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 32 | MOON RISES.....10 08
SUN SETS.....7 20 | HIGH WATER.....5 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New York	July 17
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Germania	Havre	New York	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July 21
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 22

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	July 29
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	July 31
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	July 28
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 29
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 31
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. Benjamin, Davis, Pawtucket, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. A. Minis, lady, and servant, Miss Minis, Mr. J. Minis, Mr. E. S. Lathrop and lady, Judge Randall, Mr. J. P. Hunter, Mr. C. Drew, Mr. G. C. Drummond, Miss Toombs, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. B. S. Payne, Mr. B. F. Mayer, Mr. T. Maloney, Mr. L. Tarlin, Mr. G. Vamissen, Mr. U. Zino, Mr. J. Brace, Mrs. Kulger and children, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Dislauski, Mr. H. McDonough, Mr. T. M. Christy, Miss Allen, Mrs. Fithian and daughter, Mrs. M. A. Bradley.

Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, from Porto Cabello July 10, with coffee and tustic to John Dallett & Co.

Brig Ernestine, Knight, from New York.

Schr John Rowlett, Bradley, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr John Benjamin, Davis, 5 days from Pawtucket, with lumber to Borgas & Co.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Smith, 1 day from Christiana, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Anderson, from Norwich.

Schr J. T. McDevitt, Mullen, from Norwich.

Schr E. T. Allen, Bailey, from Boston.

Schr R. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr F. Hazard, Mayo, from Charleston.

Schr J. Parker, Parker, from Harwich.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Brig Monica, Cobb, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Warren & Gregg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 28.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

C. E. Lyman, with lumber to Henry Croskey.
Dahwaligher, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Charlie and Carrie, with wheat and corn to W. S. Smith & Co.
J. B. Mills, with lumber to McIlvaine & Bush.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 27.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

M. A. Loughney, with flour, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. S. Burton; John Hawkins; Ironsides; Joseph Byrnes; Louis Royer; J. Shoemaker; Young James; Lieut. Gov. Jones; M. Hennessey; and A. J. Kirkpatrick, all with coal, for New York. (The four latter were reported yesterday, but did not get off in tow.)

Mary Healy, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Queen Victoria, Lenders, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence for Antwerp, was off the Start 11th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 26th inst.

Barque Jetta, Crowell, at Palermo 4th inst., from Girgenti.

Barque Regina de Fiori, Davillio, hence, at Helvoet 9th instant.

Barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 15th inst.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence, sailed from Falmouth 12th inst. for London.

Barque Kate Langton, Rose, for Philadelphia, sailed from Penarth 7th inst.

Barque Savannah, Knowlton, hence, at Havre 15th inst.

Brig Planet, Arey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Ottawa, for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Brig Marianna IV, Gonçalves, hence, at Lisbon 10th instant.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, at Sagua 15th inst., for north of Hatteras in 5 days.

Schr C. C. Clark, Cook, for Philadelphia in 10 days, was at St. Andrew's 7th inst.

Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at St. Stephen's, N. B., 19th inst.

Schr Jessie B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 23d instant.

Schr M. H. Read, Case, hence, at New Bedford 24th instant.

Schrs E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, and Wm. B. Thomas, hence, at Marblehead 24th inst.

Schr Chas. E. Jackson, Blackman, hence, at Marblehead 25th inst.

Schrs Eastern Belle, Kilburn, and Whitney Long, Hayes, hence, at Salem 23d inst.

Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Lizzie Batchelder, English, hence, at Salem 24th inst.

Schrs Ida L., Bearse, and White Sea, Jones, hence, at Salem 25th inst.

Schr James Diverty, Carroll, hence, at Pawtucket 24th instant.

Schrs J. W. Hall, Powell, and Alida, Lambert, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Leila, Foss, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Lynn 24th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Baxter, of schr Restless, at Boston from Philadelphia, reports that when off the Capes of the Delaware a seaman named William Robinson accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street. 4m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 61 GREEN Street, Boston. 5 12f Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23f

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 49 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26f

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3mwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4m3m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 11t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 26t Treasurer.

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMAN

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road. 4 26 6m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 8 swf

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE

PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,

WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.

Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
50 dozen Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at 25 cts.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

A good fit may always be obtained.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 40 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Worley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO., 6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, 2 5 No. 102 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 302 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 108 S. FIFTH STREET.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of BLASIUS BROS., 7 7 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims present them to JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator. 7 7w6t* No. 222 WALNUT Street.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his fall winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN, 7 1 2m No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 to 1. No. 35 S. ELEVENTH Street. 9 6

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. Business Agent and Treasurer...JOSEPH D. MURPHY

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, Engagement of the world-renowned "BRYANT'S MINSTRELS." The head and front of similar organizations in America, under the personal direction of MR. DAN BRYANT, who will appear each evening in several of his ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES, In conjunction with Messrs. UNSWORTH, EUGENE, G. W. GRIFFIN, MR DAVE REED, And sixteen other finished artists, in their ETHIOPIAN SOIREES and BURLESQUE OPERAS Prices as usual. Seats secured six days in advance. Box office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 7 23

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24 stw12t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30

by Branch Steamer. by Branch Steamer.

Passengers forwarded to HAVRE, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17 below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22tf DOCK STREET WH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

IS GENERAL GRANT A FAILURE?

A GOOD many people are exercised over the momentous question whether General Grant, as a President, is a failure. The bulk of the professional politicians have little hesitation in flatly affirming that he has greatly disappointed them. They charge upon him ignorance of civil affairs, accompanied by indifference to the advice of the multitude of sage counsellors who would gladly direct his erring footsteps in the true path of Presidential greatness. "If he would only listen to that great statesman, Snooks," says one, "he could yet redeem his administration;" or "if he had followed the counsels of the illustrious Spriggins," says another, "he would have avoided all the mistakes that have diminished his popularity." The greatest trouble about these speculations is that, as we have a thousand Snookses and Sprigginses pulling in a thousand different ways, and with a thousand little axes to grind, the surrender of the President to any particular adviser would arouse the ire of his nine hundred and ninety-nine rival would-be advisers; and it is barely possible that, on this account, it is better for Ulysses to plod on in his own way, even if he does blunder occasionally. Grave errors in the matter of appointments are also alleged, and in some cases with a show of justice. It could scarcely be expected that a soldier fresh from the camp, where patriotism was measured by steady devotion to the national service or valorous deeds, would be able to pass impartial judgment, in all cases, upon the conflicting claims of the heroes of the hustings, the controllers of caucuses and conventions, the chairmen of executive committees, and the rag-tag and bob-tail of the grand army of office-seekers who would gladly devour every green and living thing in the land. It is highly probable that occasionally the place which should have been given to Smith, as a due reward for party services rendered, has fallen into the possession of the less deserving Jones, and that the new edition of the Blue Book for 1869 will record a distribution of salaries and emoluments decidedly distasteful, not only to the whole body of the Democracy, but even to many magnates of the Republican organization. This calamity will occur, however, to some extent, even under the rule of Presidents who have made a judicious distribution of the spoils the great study of their lives, and it is impossible to avoid disappointments and mistakes when the applicants are ten times as numerous as the positions. The gravest charge against the President, in this connection, is that he has shown a desire to bestow official favors upon his relatives, and upon those who have rendered personal services to himself. Like a true Scotchman, he stands by his friends and his clan; and even if the truth of the accusation, in its broadest sense, be acknowledged, we cannot see that any great harm will necessarily result to the nation from this feature of his policy. The most damaging imputation that can be made against an aspiring politician is, that he is not true to his friends, and it is scarcely just to condemn Grant for the readiness with which he has learned one of the first lessons of the class that is now disposed to condemn him. Another charge is that he is so averse to display as to be positively awkward on grand ceremonial occasions. But painful as it may be to the butterflies of fashion, or the lovers of ostentation, to witness his shortcomings in ball-room etiquette, or his steady avoidance of oratorical demonstrations, we think the people can easily be induced to pardon these deficiencies. It matters little to the thirty-eight millions of toilers scattered through the land whether he wears his hat or takes it off in the presence of the dashing belles of the sea-side, and Andy Johnson did enough in the line of commending the Constitution and thirty-six stars to the protection of his countrymen, to exonorate his successor from all forms of stump-speechifying. For a time the N. Y. *World* bitterly assailed the President for his alleged connivance at the schemes of the Cuban revolutionists and his apparent neglect to enforce the neutrality laws. The recent action of the administration, however, has so thoroughly vindicated its vigilance in this respect, that its assailants are obliged to change their tactics and to accuse it of undue subserviency to Spain. Meanwhile the excess of the receipts of the Treasury over the expenditures constitutes a crowning glory of the Presidential policy. It is due, in a large measure, to the resolute determination of the new Executive to infuse economy, efficiency, and honesty into all branches of the revenue service; and in view of the increasing importance of financial questions, there could be no better claim to the confidence of the people than that which is being steadily established by the rapid reduction of the national debt.

THE "HUMBLE JUDGMENT" OF VAUX.

RICHARD has been himself again once more. When the unterrified assembled at Harrisburg a week or two ago, Vaux journeyed thither as one of the great outside throng which roared itself hoarse with shouting for Packer or Cass. Vaux did not roar, however—at least not on this occasion—although it was solely his own fault that he held his peace. At a critical moment in the history of the convention, when the elements of harmony and discord were almost equally poised, when the pickpockets without and the picked-pockets within were contemplating another affray, when the merest soothing word would have made everything lovely and serene, when a single distasteful utterance would have plunged the whole assemblage into Democratic chaos; when, in short, the convention had nothing else under the sun to do for the moment except to fight—at this critical period Vaux was invited, by unanimous resolution, to address the convention. But Vaux did not respond, and, although he did not respond, expectancy held sway until the crisis was passed and bloodshed, with all other possible attendant ills, averted.

The cause of Vaux's silence on this momentous occasion was a mystery at the time, the solution of which is just made clear. The stupendous and stifling emotions which welled up from his overflowing heart on the evening of June 16, when he made his famous address to the Knights of the Temple at the Academy of Music, were sufficiently stupendous and stifling to prostrate any ordinary man, and even to interfere seriously with the digestion and ratiocination of such an extraordinary man as Vaux himself. Time, however, is the great cure-all, and time will usually restore to their normal action the functions of an intellect so disordered, by undue yielding to the emotional, as to swamp the higher law in a flood of idealistic power. Hence, although Richard was not sufficiently himself again to venture with safety before McMullin, Buckalew, Lyster, Hughes, Galbraith, and the rest of "the boys" at Harrisburg, the lapse of another fortnight sufficed to do the work, and yesterday afternoon "the veteran" appeared before the convention for revising the rules of the party, in such perfect command of all the wondrous faculties of his being that he was able, without the slightest degree of hesitation, to announce to his co-laborers in the field of party reform his "humble judgment" on a very important matter. The convention, Vaux declared, on accepting the high honor of the chairmanship,

"Has assembled here to-day to do what, in my humble judgment, shall enable this great party in Philadelphia, as it demands, to have its nominations, and its delegates, and its conventions, stand the test of severest scrutiny."

Such, in the "humble judgment" of Vaux, was the grand object which had called the representatives of the Philadelphia Democracy together. It smacks so strongly of desirability, approaches so closely to absolute and downright necessity, that it is made to partake, in some measure, of the sublime. There is to be no tomfoolery about the thing. The recent nominations, and delegates, and conventions of the Democracy in this city have not been able "to stand the test of severest scrutiny," and while Vaux is free to admit this incontestable fact, his co-reformers are eager to add their testimony by outbursts of wild applause. Else why these words from the lips of Vaux, immediately preceding the sentence already quoted?—

"There never was a time in the history of the Philadelphia Democracy more important to its future prosperity and success than the 27th day of July, 1869. *With the past, with the action of conventions that have preceded us, we have nothing to do. We were called and have convened for no purpose but the future!*"

Having thus ratified the universal condemnation of the Stewart-Ahern ticket; having thus confessed that the very weakest sort of scrutiny unsettles the riotous assemblages at the National Guards and Washington Halls; and having thus laughed in the face of his indignant followers, with the assurance that the convention is to deal only with the future, leaving the dead past to bury its dead, according to the fashion of the times, Vaux starts upon another line of thought, scents the unsavory negro in his path, pours the vials of his wordy wrath upon his head, and, fearful that mere words will not win the battle for a white man's government, begins to froth and foam and talk about the necessity for a fight, "*if* he is not greatly mistaken." This little qualification gives us great joy. It shows that, although Vaux, inspired and impelled by the tumult of applause with which almost every sentence was received, had contrived to excite himself so unduly as to bring on the symptoms of an attack of white man on the brain, his "humble judgment" was still in full play, and whispered him that he might possibly be mistaken, and possibly mistaken to a very considerable extent. We are inclined to indorse this view of the matter, and to express our belief that Vaux will die as he has lived, a man of peace, averse to musketry as well as to nigger voting.

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL BELL!

THIS morning the Fairmount Engine Company started on an excursion to Atlantic City. This event has probably been looked forward to with many agreeable anticipations by the members of the company and their friends, and we hope that the anticipations will be fully realized. By a very large number of the citizens of Philadelphia, however, no interest whatever is felt in the movements of the Fairmount Engine Company; and although there are perhaps few hard hearted enough to desire that they may meet with any misadventures to mar their pleasure, there are very many who care nothing at all about them one way or another. This may not be very complimentary to the members of the Fairmount Engine Company, but it is the truth, nevertheless; and these citizens, so long as they do not interfere with the movements and legitimate pleasures of the members of the company, have some rights that firemen are bound to respect. We therefore object, in the name of all the citizens of Philadelphia, to the Fairmount or any other engine company making their pleasure trips public nuisances. This morning, before four o'clock, everybody within a radius of more than half a mile was aroused from slumber by the furious ringing of the Fairmount Engine bell, which was continued without intermission for an hour. This method of testifying to their jubilation at the prospect of a day's pleasure at Atlantic City might have been very good fun for the members of the company, but to those who were not interested in the jollification it was an annoyance of the most serious character. And when we consider the number of sick persons within the sound of the bell, who were agonized for a full hour by the senseless performance, it was an outrage that deserves the severest condemnation.

This occurrence illustrates what was said in these columns, but a few days ago, on the inexpediency of permitting bell-ringing at all within the city limits. The church bells, that keep up a dismal clangor for the greater part of each Sabbath, disturbing the rest and quiet that people have a right to enjoy on that day; the fire-bells, that are sounded at all hours of the day and night; the factory-bells, and all others, have nothing that can be urged in their favor except custom, and the custom has become one that would be much more honored in the breach than the observance. Some persons may take a delight in the ringing; but, leaving out of the question the sick, hundreds of whom are day and night within the sound of each one of these tintinabulatory tormentors, there are very many who experience the greatest annoyance from them.

In every large city there are necessary noises that nervous people have to submit to, whether they like them or not; but bell-ringing is not necessary, and it is a nuisance of the first magnitude, that ought to be abated. It is not possible to estimate the actual suffering that was caused this morning by the senseless performance of the Fairmount Engine excursionists. Within the sound of their bell were hundreds of sick persons who had been turning all night on beds of pain, and who perchance were just falling into slumber and cessation of suffering, when their agonies were renewed because a party of men wished to inform the city in the most public manner possible that they were about to start for a day's jollification at the seaside. It is preposterous that such an outrage should be permitted in a great city supposed to be inhabited by civilized people, and the occurrence furnishes an excellent argument in favor of the speedy abolition of the whole ridiculous custom of bell-ringing within the city limits.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.—The *Bulletin des Lois* gives some interesting statistics of the inhabitants of France during the last twenty years. In 1846, the population was 35,400,486; in 1856, 36,039,364; in 1866, 38,067,094. In the first ten years the increase was 666,608, and in the second period 2,027,730. The annexation of Savoy and Nice in 1860 accounts for this large disproportion. The ratio of increase in France is only one-fifteenth of that of the United States. In 1863, the births were 936,937; the deaths, 795,607; the marriages, 208,609. In 1868, the births were 1,006,258; the deaths, 884,573; the marriages, 802,180.

Personalities.

—Robert J. Walker is ill.
—Mr. James Parton is in Boston.
—Ex-Senator Bayard is now well.
—Congressman Niblack is in California.
—Mrs. General Gaines is coming North.
—Hon. I. N. Morris is preparing yet another report.
—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is at work on a new book.
—Frederick P. Stanton, formerly of Kansas, talks of going back there.
—Chief Justice Chase and Mrs. Senator Sprague are stopping at Concord, N. H.
—Hon. D. W. Voorhees is collecting facts and figures for his financial plan of next winter.
—Miss Mary Putnam, daughter of the publisher, is a medical student at Havre, France.
—Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, has been ill, but is better.
—Senator Sherman is to join the Pacific squad before summer is over.
—Mr. Swinburne is ill, and his friends fear that he has written his last poem.
—Bishop Simpson is soon to come out against the doctrine of perfectibility, if report speaks right.
—Mr. Robeson is as literally and wholly under the thumb of Porter as was the good-hearted but flaccid Mr. Borie.
—Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker thinks that the death of the President's mare was a judgment on him for not giving her an office.
—Mrs. General Williams, formerly Douglas, is at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs; also Mrs. General Green, of North Carolina.
—Colonel Charles D. Pennybacker, State Agent for Kentucky, is dangerously ill at Washington.
—Dr. Daniel Read has been re-elected President of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and in a letter reviewing his labors in the institution accepts the position.
—Ex-Senator Henderson has taken up his residence in St. Louis, and intends to run Walker-wise and Senter-wise for Governor of Missouri.
—It is announced that in Mr. Raymond's papers was found a very entertaining and enlivening sketch of his first experience as a local reporter.
—Hope Markins, of Marysville, Ky., is the colored mother of five children at one birth, and is now hunting through an almanac to find names for them.
—Miss Bessie Bisbee, one of Miss Anthony's disciples, but a beauty and saucy withal, is quoted as having perceived the error of her ways, and that she will not do so any more.
—Mutual friends are making an effort to reconcile the slightly professional rivalries of Ole Bull and Camilla Urso, and to bring them into one company.
—Commodore Case and not Captain Scott, as has been published, is to succeed Admiral Dahlgren as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department.
—The Board of Trustees of the Iowa University, located at Mount Pleasant, has elected Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator from that State, president of that institution. It is not known whether he will accept.
—The old war-horse of the Illinois Democracy, William A. Richardson, says neigh to an attempt to send him to a recent county convention. In his letter declining he says his public life is closed.
—Wade Bolton, who was shot some days since at Memphis, Tennessee, by Mr. Dickens, died on Friday. In his will he bequeaths $100,000 to charitable purposes, including $10,000 to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and ten acres of land to each of his former slaves.
—The Common Council of the city of Portland, Oregon, has appointed a committee from their body to receive Hon. William H. Seward on his arrival, and tender him the hospitalities of the city. The citizens of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, have also made similar preparations to give him a generous reception.
—Alexander H. Stephens is not recovering from his late illness very rapidly. He has not been out of the house since February, and before that was carried out with great difficulty. He is still daily engaged on the second volume of his book, and his friends think that the labor retards his recovery.
—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that General and Mrs. Bragg have left for Canada. The General seeks this change that he may restore his impaired health. Mrs. Ellis, the mother of Mrs. Bragg, with her daughter, Miss Nannie Ellis, accompany the General's family, and will pass the summer travelling through Canada and some of the Northern States.
—Duke Louis of Bavaria, who was disgraced at court for marrying the actress Mad'lle Mendel, has been restored to favor through the intervention of the Empress of Austria. His wife is said to be the most beautiful woman in Germany, and has always borne an unsullied reputation.

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REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
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REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

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Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
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FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1934 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
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For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

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Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

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Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
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EXCURSIONS.

CONDUCTORS' EXCURSION OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO BETHLEHEM, ON THURSDAY, JULY 29.
Cars leave Berks Street Depot at 7:30 A. M.
The beautiful scenery of this road, celebrated in travelling circles, and the places of interest at Bethlehem (one of the oldest towns in the State), such as the Zinc and Iron Furnace, are attractions seldom offered Excursionists.
THE CELEBRATED CALYPSO ISLAND has been secured for the enjoyment of our patrons.
Everything will be done that can conduce to their pleasure and comfort.
Tickets, $2. Sold at MANN'S, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street; GROLIUS' Store, opposite Depot, and HILLMAN'S Stand in Depot. 7 27 2t*

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Price of Pills, $1 per box. Sent by mail, with full instructions, on receipt of price.

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Job lot of Plaid Nainsooks and Swisses, cheap.
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Applique Tidies embroidered in colors, new.
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500 Satinwood Fans, painted, 38 cents, cost near $1 00 to import.
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FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
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Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

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T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
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ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR,'
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 16t4p

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1869.

The inhabitants of a certain locality of Brooklyn are going mad over

The Subject of Velocipedism.

having improvised a street into a riding rink Bedford avenue connects what is known as the Eastern District of Brooklyn with Prospect Park, and is at present in process of being paved with the Scrimshaw pavement, which, when completed, will extend for two and a half miles. The Scrimshaw pavement, as your readers are aware, presents a surface almost as smooth as that of a dancing-hall, unbroken by gutters and ridges. The temptations it presents to velocipedestrians are therefore quite irresistible, as Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, every night proves. Velocipedes by the score are to be found there, and can only be compared in number and ferocity to those malignant animalculæ which inhabit a drop of water, and which the microscope reveals in all their native horror. Only four blocks of the avenue are laid; but if the remaining number are occupied in a degree proportionate to these four, all the velocipede rinks of both New York and Brooklyn would be required to compete with them. When the avenue is finished, it is expected to connect Central and Prospect Parks. The roadway will be the most magnificent one in New York, and the only fear expressed is contained in the doubt, "Will the Scrimshaw pavement last?"

A charming little story, illustrative of

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Graceful Generosity

and exquisite kindness of heart, has just come to my ear. He has in his employment, in his up-town store, numerous young boys between twelve and fifteen years of age. The morning before a recent public holiday one of these little fellows made his way into the solemn presence of the great merchant, and, with a mixture of mischievousness and pure good-heartedness, wished him many happy returns of the day. It was a mere outburst of vivacity and simple-heartedness on the boy's part. For a moment or two the merchant prince regarded the little well-wisher with the semblance of a stern kindliness, which he tapered off with these remarkable words:—

"You oughtn't to be seen here with such bad shoes as those on. Here's five dollars to buy another pair with," at the same time handing the little shaver that sum. The youth went away beaming, blushing, and delighted. Mr. Stewart had smiled upon him; Mr. Stewart had given him money; Mr. Stewart was a great man, a good man, the idol of that boy's heart, the principal object that loomed up in the benedictory portions of the prayers of his widowed mother. Judge of the surprise of mother and son, then, when, the month being ended, and pay-day coming around, they discovered that the munificent gift of five dollars had been deducted from the boy's salary. There are some people who will discredit this story, and believe to their dying day that Mr. S.'s piety and charity are stupendous; but the truth is that his efforts after such a reputation are on a par with his frantic endeavors to get into good society. The best society here will not receive him, in spite of his immaculateness and his millions. The people whose presence at his grand entertainments he most profoundly desires, obstinately refuse to come. With people whose position or whose native nobility helps them to despise mere wealth, he is personally unpopular, and no amount of manœuvring has caused him to succeed in being classed as "one of us."

That Missing Englishman.

Mr. H. Percival Stebbing, respecting whom so many romantic hypotheses have been urged, has at length came to light. He will be remembered as the interesting young Britisher, the "scrumptious cockney," who went to take his walks abroad one morning before breakfast, somewhere towards the latter part of May, and who was never heard from until June 26. At that date a note bearing his signature was handed to the proprietors of the Brevoort House, bearing the announcement that he would call in person within a day or two. The day or two expended itself on last Monday, when a stranger walked into the elegant parlors of that exclusive establishment, habited in an attire which, to say the least, was unfashionable and demoralized. A sugar-loaf hat was stuck on his head, and a pair of corduroy trousers were tucked inside the legs of a pair of dilapidated boots. The shirt he wore was of the color of brown Holland, and his general appearance was eminently suggestive of another kind of Holland usually employed in connection with gin. All that could be obtained from the interesting stranger was that his name was H. Percival Stebbing, that he had been to Buffalo, and that, not liking it, he had returned to the Brevoort House. The web of romance was never more ruthlessly pulled to pieces by the hand of prosaic fact than in the case of Mr. Stebbing, in whose Buffalo adventures the public will discover nothing to console them for his having escaped the Morgue or one of the police courts. He will be boxed up and sent home to his anxious father in London next Saturday.

The Central Park Gardens

have greatly improved since last year in the quality of their audiences. It is there that Theodore Thomas holds his nightly concerts, with the best orchestra in the country, assisted by Mr. Levy, the only solo cornet-a-pistonist (so to speak) in the world. Last season American women were chary in visiting a place which they regarded as at least equivocal. This season the saloons are thronged with respectably and elegantly-dressed women, accompanied by their husbands, lovers, brothers, and fathers. There is no reason why this German freedom should not creep into this phase of American manners. At the Central Park Garlens, you hear for twenty-five cents (the price of admission) better music than it is possible to get at nine-tenths of the "grand concerts" given at the regular concert halls during the regular season; and although drinks of every kind are sold in abundance, no one is expected to drink as the natural and inevitable result of attending the concert. No more equivocal characters surround you than you meet at any other place of public amusement, and the growing refinement of the audiences has been a subject for comment ever since this feminine irruption. At the same time, it is not to be denied that some of the ladies who attend go for anything else than the pleasure they derive from Mr. Thomas' orchestra or Mr. Levy's solo. They are elegantly and tastefully attired, but they do not care a straw for the music—or, if they do, it is only the straw they get along with the sherry-cobbler!

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES' under Continental.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests,
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made work in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact. For sale by Fred. Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and other druggists.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.—Cleansing and disinfecting. Beneficial in skin diseases. Prevents the attack of mosquitoes. Keeps fleas from dogs and cures mange. Is useful in all cases in which Carbolic Acid may be used. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
PECK & CO., Apothecaries,
No. 1228 Chesnut street.

TOO ECONOMICAL.—
There lived a man so economical
He stowed his money in a stocking-foot,
And kept it near his anatomical
Proportions; when he walked abroad he put—
With incantations, strange and comical—
It up the chimney-corner, in the soot,
And tried to look as happy, in his folly,
As those who, having MARVIN'S SAFES, feel jolly.
But it leaked out that he had treasure there,
And some one thought a little peculation
Of other people's cash would be as fair;
As almost any other speculation,
And so he saved him any further care
By making what some term a defalcation;
They used to call it stealing others' pelf:—
But go get MARVIN'S SAFE, and save yourself.
Thieves can't break open the Safes sold by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

ROUSE THE SYSTEM.—It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langhor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening*, not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *take the system up* by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COTTON—REYNOLDS.—On the evening of May 5, 1869, at the Parsonage of Front Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. GEORGE A. COTTON to Miss EMMA C. REYNOLDS, all of this city.

ROBERTSON—WOODS.—On July 26, 1869, by the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., THOMAS W. ROBERTSON and Miss EMMA WOODS, both of New York city.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 27th instant, DAVID C. APPLEGATE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 5, A. Y. M., and Decatur Lodge, No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 811 S. Eighteenth street, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Machpelah Vault.

FOSTER.—On the 27th instant, CAROLINE, wife of John Foster, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 214 McAlpine street, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLAGHER, wife of James Gallagher, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 725 S. Seventh street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 26th instant, ANNIE FITHIAN, daughter of William R. and Frederica R. Green, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1520 S. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

HERMAN.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, CLARA AMELIA, wife of Hervy Herman, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Henry Goodhart, Sr., No. 148 N. Fourth street, Reading, Pa., on Thursday, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKS.—On the 26th instant, BESSIE ERVIN, infant daughter of Courtland F. and Caroline H. Jenks, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2106 Wallace street, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ROCK.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELINOR, wife of William B. Rock, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2033 N. Front street, above Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

WHARTON.—On the 27th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, 1st United States Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, THOMAS L. WHARTON, lately of this city.

Further notice in morning papers.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f

LIFE INSURANCE
MASSACHUSETTS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1851.
Dividends Declared and Paid Annually on the Contribution Plan.
HON. G. RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, Pennsylvania Director.
CHARLES M'LEAN KNOX, Manager.
POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED
IN THE
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
By failure to pay the premiums when due, but are continued in force by the NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS of April, 1861.
EXAMPLES:
ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, AGE 35.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 2 years and 3 days.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 10 years and 56 days.
Ten Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 12 years and 24 days.
ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 3 years and 10 months.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 15 years.
TEN PAYMENT ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 6 years.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 26 years.
The following cases have occurred under the law at the Pennsylvania Agency of the Company:—
THOMAS SCHENUK, of Philadelphia, insured August 27, 1863, under Policy No. 7290, for $1000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium, and paying the cash part of his premium quarterly. He failed to pay the premium due February 27, 1867, and died April 27, 1867—two months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law.
ALSO,
A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,309, for $3000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March 11, 1868, and died May 9, 1869—one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Pennsylvania office, June 19, 1869.
The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—
FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up term policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for $5000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, recognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about $550.
For books of the Company, blank forms of application, and any other information desired, apply to
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent and Attorney for Pennsylvania,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and WALNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner. In attendance at office daily, from 1 P. M. till 2 P. M.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.
CAPITAL STOCK, NOTHING. PURELY MUTUAL

Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	$814,161 59
Loan Notes (with interest accrued)	990,136 55
United States Bonds	280,410 00
State and City Securities	90,860 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	66,177 54
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	65,525 00
326 Shares Bank Stocks	53,410 00
Real Estate owned by the Company	97,000 00
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	154 279 30
Deferred Premiums (on interest)	132,818 29
Office Furniture	4,763 09
Interest accrued on investments	34,082 12
Cash on hand and in Banks	18,803 16
Total assets, December 31, 1868	2,469,355 74
Receipts:—	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	556,988 45
Loan Notes	308,415 89
Interest on Investments and Rents	112,917 33
Disbursements:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year, including $22,500 unpaid the previous year	129,900 00
Paid for surrendered and lapsed Policies	82,348 10
Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 1868	39,636 84
Commissions paid to Agents	71,633 73
Paid for Agency Expenses, Printing, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Travelling Expenses	64,608 57
Paid for Reinsurance Premiums	525 48
Dividends unpaid in process of payment	183,890 35
Losses reported, but not due	68,900 00

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.

Be it remembered that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public, and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $2,469,355 74; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of the said company.

(SEAL.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have affixed my official seal this fifth day of February, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.

7 19 mwf9t

INSURANCE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.
This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.
This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.
GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.
Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 23 mwf1rp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17 mwf6mrp
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 8 rp

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufactoring district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 31
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf
CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

FINANCIAL.
PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
7 24 smwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.
CHAMPION SAFES.
GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.
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Foreign Items.

—The special correspondent to a London daily writes:—"Mazzini is again to the fore, and advocating the overthrow, not only of Roman, but of monarchical rule, Italy, with Rome for its metropolis, is again the cry of this party of agitators. 'One thing is clear to me,' writes the arch-agitator, 'the country is ripe for a change. The moment for action has arrived. If our party let it pass they proclaim themselves incapable. Delay is killing us. The military element is melting away under this loss of time, and will ultimately turn against us.' So Mazzini asks for immediate revolution, and that republic which he will not see if he lives to be a hundred. Still, these are disturbed times in Italy; nor do I think that the King or the Princes are equal to the occasion."

—Sierra Leone is suffering from a plethora of educational establishments. In a report drawn up by Mr. J. S. Laune on the state of education in the West African settlements, it appears that in Sierra Leone alone there are no less than ninety-five elementary schools. As the district altogether is not more extensive than the Isle of Wight, the surplus supply might with advantage be turned to other directions, where instruction is not a whit less needed. In the poverty-stricken districts of London alone double the number of savages need conversion to Christianity. Five hundred in number Mr. Laune estimates a village population to be, for whose benefit three schools were established. A fourth school was in contemplation in connection with a certain sect already having a school of similar principles on the spot.

—During the past six months the emigration from the Mersey has been of an unprecedented character. During the month ending June there sailed from the port of Liverpool 36 ships, with 23,681 passengers (under the act), of whom 8706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5502 Irish, and 8716 foreigners. Of the ships, 27 sailed to the United States, with 18,319 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 889 Scotch, 5195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. To Canada there were nine ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the act:—To the United States, 5 ships, with 337 passengers; to Victoria, 3, with 139 passengers; to the West Indies, 3, with 21 passengers; to South America, 5, with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, 1, with 50 passengers; and to Africa, 1, with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the act 76,484 passengers, and not under the act, 1927, making a total of 78,411, which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,156. The total number of passengers who sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 99,200.

—The reported determination of the Prussian Government not to renew the convention with Russia for the extradition of political offenders has given rise to much hostile comment in the Russian press. This famous convention, which created so much indignation in Europe in 1863, has repeatedly been made the subject of interpellations from liberal deputies in the Prussian Chamber, and it is now generally understood that when the period for which it was made expires, which will be in a few months, Count Bismark will allow it to lapse altogether. The Russian papers point out that this is one of the many disadvantages for Russia created by the events of 1866; and that the independent tone which has since then been assumed by the Berlin Cabinet, and especially by Count Bismark, shows that Prussia, instead of being a sure ally, as formerly, may now become on occasion even a formidable enemy. They add that the convention is one of the most important guarantees of the preservation of peace in Poland, and accordingly urge their Government at once to open negotiations for its renweal.

—Mr. C. F. Varley, the English electrician, has just written a letter containing some remarkable observations on spiritualism, in which he is a devout believer. The "presence of people with very active minds weakens or destroys the power" of the spirits. We are not much surprised at this, nor that "the spiritual beings who produce the physical phenomena seem in almost all cases to be very limited in intelligence, generally more so than any of the human beings present," which is saying not a little. "The process of dying," we are further informed, "does not seem to add to the intelligence of an individual;" superstition seems to reign on the other side of the grave as much as on this, and appears to be as difficult to eradicate as here." Moreover, "a sudden and violent death is very prejudicial to an individual in the next life," making him very brutalized and malicious. This supplies Mr. Varley with a cogent argument against capital punishment, "because when a criminal of the lowest type is executed, the lowness of his type, added to his violent death, makes him a spirit nearly material in nature; such beings seem to derive great pleasure in doing mischief." As to the practical value of communications from spirit land, one would like to ask Mr. Varley whether, if anything went wrong with the French Atlantic cable, in the laying of which he has been engaged, he would apply to the spirits to tell him where the hitch was, and how to remedy it, instead of following the regular scientific processes.

—The Scotch Free Church and the Scotch United Presbyterian Church seem inclined to amalgamate, thus becoming the strongest religious body in Scotland. The clergy of the Establishment, alarmed at this, are disposed to request the Free Church to return, and to facilitate negotiation, wish to abolish the grievance on which the Free Church seceded—the right of patronage. They propose that the ministers should be elected by the communicants and land-owners together; that is, in fact, by the communicants, for the "heritors" would be swamped, and, unless communicants, would retire. There are no grave difficulties as to property, for the patronage is worth little; is not given, as in England, to landlords' relatives, and cannot be sold, except with the land; while the communicants have already a right of objecting to any presentation, which they use, we are bound to add, with a most worldly contempt for scruples.

—The fresh disaster with nitro-glycerine which has occurred in Wales ought finally to determine the fate of that substance. Attention has frequently been called to the horribly dangerous character of this material, and from time to time this character has asserted itself very emphatically by occasioning some disaster more or less considerable. With the destruction of the steamship European at Colon a few years ago, and the more recent Newcastle explosion, most persons are familiar; but numerous and very serious accidents have taken place in other countries which are little known, although they have led to the absolute prohibition of the use of nitro-glycerine in Belgium and Sweden. The fact is that the material is far too sensitively dangerous to be employed as an article of commerce. Not merely is it liable to spontaneous explosion, but it is readily susceptible to explosion on concussion, and being a liquid, it is peculiarly apt to be spilt and accidentally exploded. And then, when it does go off, the effects (because of that very quality which chiefly recommends it to the miner—its enormous explosive power) are far more terrific than they would be with the same quantity of gunpowder, while gun-cotton, under the same circumstances, would not explode at all, but merely burn. It is impossible to render an article of this character safe for use by any legislative restrictions. There is nothing for it, we believe, but to prohibit nitro-glycerine altogether, except, perhaps, in small quantities for scientific and chemical purposes. There need be the less hesitation about doing this, since the only important use of nitro-glycerine is for mining purposes; and the recent improvements and discoveries in gun-cotton establish that this material may be not only safely used and transported—nay, that, if desired, it may even be stored damp, and dried when required for use, but that when fired by means of a detonating fuse, instead of by simple inflammation, it assumes a new character, so to speak, and develops an explosive force so intense that as a disruptive agent it is quite on a par with nitro-glycerine. These facts are perfectly well known to chemists, and to all who have interested themselves in these subjects; but it takes a long time to overcome the prejudices of a Welsh miner; and, because of the facilities for application which nitro-glycerine, being liquid, presents, he has continued to use it despite repeated warnings and at whatever risk. The explosion of nitro-glycerine in the heart of the Welsh mining districts will, perhaps, lead the miners themselves to abandon so fearful a preparation; but in any case the Government should now step in and prohibit its use.

—The arrangements of the Œcumenical Council begin to assume shape. There will be a certain number of preliminary councils held, according to the *Perseverance*, each of which will be presided over by a cardinal specially named by the Pope as his locum tenens, and the results will then be proclaimed as canonical laws in the sessions, presided over by the Pope himself. There will be about ten of these sessions, but they are not to be a "clerical parliament," but assemblies, to which certain propositions will be read, and which will vote upon them by acclamation and without any discussion whatsoever. The programme, as at present fixed, gives for the respective sessions the following subjects: 1. Pantheism, rationalism, naturalism, absolute rationalism, in nine theses; 2. Moderate rationalism, in seven theses; 3. Indifferentism, toleratism, in four theses; 4. Socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, liberal-clerical societies, in six theses; 5. Errors on the Church and its rights, in twenty theses; 6. Errors on society and its relations to the Church, in seventeen theses; 7. Errors on natural and Christian morals, in ten theses; 8. On the Christian marriage, in ten theses; 9. On the sovereignty of the Pope of Rome, in two theses; 10. On modern liberalism, in four theses.

—Three of the Duke of Rutland's Leicestershire estates have been sold by auction; one at Aylestone, consisting of 1489 acres; another at Lubbesthorpe, containing 1435 acres; and a third at Knaptoft, containing 2257 acres. The Knaptoft and Lubbesthorpe estates were each offered in one lot, but the Aylestone property was divided into 76 lots. The Lubbesthorpe estate commenced at £50 an acre, and after being run up to £70, was knocked down at that price to Mr. C. Brook, of Enderby Hall, the purchase-money, including £1980 for timber, amounting to £102,384. The Knaptoft estate was sold at £55 an acre to Mr. Rodwell, the purchase-money amounting to £69,828. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £347,624 7s. 3d., or with the lots withdrawn, but bid for privately, £359,974 7s. 3d.

—The Paris Council of the Society of Arts has issued the following timely announcement:—"The vulgar habit, common throughout Europe, of mobbing distinguished persons on their visits to public places needs reform, and the Society of Arts may well attempt to introduce it. The Council of the Society of Arts appeal with confidence to the members to assist in preventing the mobbing and following any Royal and distinguished person, who may attend the *conversazione* of the society on the 1st of July, and request them to assist in enabling such visitors to enjoy the privilege of walking about unmolested, and seeing the objects of art, like any private person."

—One of the most remarkable works now going on in London is the construction of a second Thames Tunnel. But so great is the advance which has been made in engineering since the days of Sir Isambard Brunel, that no one takes much interest in this work. Hitherto it has progressed most satisfactorily. The ground has turned out to be firm clay, and so impermeable is it, so dry is the tunnel, that the water used by the masons in erecting the brickwork has to be brought to them. The "Tower-Subway," as it is called, is being completed at the rate of nine feet a day, and will be an immense convenience when it is open.

—M'Nish, in his able work on "The Philosophy of Drunkenness," gives an account of the effect of different stimulants on the system. Dr Paris, in his "Pharmacologia," relates some curious facts relating to stimulants. Hobbes drank cold water when he was desirous of making a great intellectual effort. Newton smoked, Bonaparte took snuff, Pope strong coffee, Byron gin and water. Wedderburne, the first Lord Ashburton, always placed a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech. The great Lord Erskine took large doses of opium. On the trial of Queen Caroline, Erskine, anxious to make a great speech, took an overdose of his favorite drug. The effect was striking; he dropped into the arms of Lord Stanhope, who sat next to him.

—The valuable library of illustrated works of the late John Dillon has just been sold in London, by auction. A few of the lots reached good prices:—Butler's Hudibras and Remains, in 7 vols., £42; Byron's Works, enlarged to 26 vols., £120; Byron's Hours of Idleness and English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, extensively illustrated and bound in 3 vols. folio, £75 10s.; Scott's Life of Dryden, with an original Letter of Dryden and other illustrations, £22 5s.; Evelyn's Memoirs, superbly illustrated and bound in 4 vols., £122; Gray's Works, with 30 Autograph Letters of the Poet, and other illustrations, in 5 vols., £67; Johnson's Life of Pope, illustrated with many beautiful portraits and autograph letters, £82.

—At Leipsic the book trade seems to grow vigorously. In 1789 only 355 works, and in 1859 1582 works issued from the Leipsic presses, but in 1869 the number is expected to reach nearly 2000. There are in Leipsic 1282 depots of book firms established in other parts of Germany, and the book exchange at the fairs is visited by all the principal English and Continental book-buyers; in 1868, at the settling day, 3,500,000 volumes changed hands. The printing firms of Leipsic, of which there are 47, employ 1000 men, 459 women, and 300 apprentices; there are also 100 binding shops, employing 400 binders and 160 apprentices. The music-printers of Leipsic are said to print one-third of all the music issued in Germany.

—A good deal used to be said about applying explosive bombs in the whale fishery; but actual trials have shown the plan to be a failure. The explosion of a bomb, if attached to the harpoon, simply destroys the flesh in its neighborhood, and hence also the hold on the fish which is often thus lost and uselessly killed. From various causes, amongst which are, no doubt, the general use of gas for lighting, and the discovery of petroleum, the whale fishery has rather languished of late years, and it probably requires a stimulus such as would be afforded by diminishing its well-known dangers. Whether this object would be obtained by a curious proposal submitted to the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers by Mr. H. J. Rogers, only actual trial could show; but we understand that the project is partly brought forward by practical whale fishers. A galvanic battery is placed in the whaling boat with a powerful induction coil in communication. From the terminals of the battery two insulated wires pass as conductors through a line of the size ordinarily used to the harpoon, which is made with two heads, separated from each other, each insulated wire passing through the harpoon to the points where they terminate. The handle of the harpoon is of course insulated. In this harpoon the circuit would be complete when it struck the whale. According to another plan, one insulating wire passes from one terminal through the rope to the end of a harpoon having one point only, the other insulated wire hanging in the water, and acting as a means for the return current. The experiments have been tried on eels and other small fish without perforating the skin, the two wires from the poles of the battery being simply directed in close proximity to each other towards the fish, or one wire at the head and the other at the tail, and the effect has been to produce rigidity and complete temporary paralysis, the eel and the other fish appearing perfectly lifeless during, and even after, the period of contact.

NAPOLEONIC.

The Prorogation of the Corps Legislatif—Exciting Scene.

The Legislative Body held a sitting on the 13th, M. Schneider in the chair. The bench of the Ministers was empty. There was not a place unoccupied in the ranks of the Left. On the minutes of the previous sitting being brought forward.

M. Jules Favre rose and said: Gentlemen: We yesterday heard a document read which might be differently judged of by each one amongst us. But, at least in form, it seemed to promise to this Chamber the restitution of the liberties which belong to it by right—

The President—Excuse me, M. Jules Favre.

M. Jules Favre—And which have hitherto been refused it.

The President—Monsieur Jules Favre, by the terms of the constitution and of the regulations, no discussion of any sort can take place on the occasion of a message from the Emperor. (Assent on a great number of benches. Denial on the Left.)

M. Jules Favre—I am explaining my views on the minutes.

The President—I cannot allow you to continue on this subject. (Renewed approbation; continued noise.)

M. Jules Favre, raising his voice to dominate the noise—I ascended this tribune to protest against an act which is the most formal contradiction to the message we heard yesterday. The step to which I allude is not only an impropriety—an infringement of the dignity of the Chamber, but still more a funeste measure. (Violent exclamations in many parts. Great applause on the Left.)

The President—Monsieur Jules Favre, I call you to order! (Approbation on many benches. Noisy exclamations on the Left.)

M. Jules Favre—* * * * * * and one which shows the profound impuissance of personal power * * * * * * (Noise and increasing agitation—Cries of "Order, order."—Applause on the Left.)

The President—Monsieur Jules Favre, I again call you to order! (Exclamations on the Left—Approbation in the other parts of the Chamber.)

M. Jules Favre—I can only pity those amongst you, gentlemen, who do not feel yourselves wounded. (Murmurs from various benches.) The country will judge us all. (Renewed exclamations.) Yes, gentlemen, the people asked to be enlightened; it desired to be reassured. Our discussions are postponed: the public anxiety is prolonged; I repeat, the nation will judge us. (Loud cheering on the Left—Agitation.)

The President—I cannot allow you to continue, and I remind you I have twice called you to order.

(M. Jules Favre returned to his seat and received the congratulations of his colleagues of the Left.)

M. Jules Favre (from his place and in the midst of the noise)—The operations are not concluded, the Legislative Body is not constituted. * * * (Noise.) A large number of elections are not validated. Such a proceeding has never been recorded in history; we are subjected to humiliation. (Increasing noise and cries of "Order! order!") Personal power is condemned! It will not survive this event! Such is my conviction. (Agitation and confusion.)

The President—I am astonished that it should be the day after a grand act, one essentially liberal—

Some voices on the Left—Oh, oh!

Numerous others—Yes, yes!

The President—* * * that such protests should be raised in this place. Not only are they contrary to the regulations, but they are still more so to the sentiment of the whole of France. ("True, true." Loud cheers.)

M. E. Pelletan—This is a policy of intrigue, not of principle.

The President—Are any further observations to be made on the minutes?

M. Girault—I wish to speak, but not on political matters.

The President—Speak.

M. Girault—Fifty-five members, of whom I am one, are about to find themselves in a state of incertitude for an indefinite period, contrary to every species of right, and particularly to that which their constituents have to be represented.

Several voices—True! true!

M. Estancelin—At the opening of this session the Government told us that we were summoned for the verification of powers, and we are about to disperse without having achieved that task.

Count de Keratry—The prorogation is a dissolution by anticipation!

The President—I am glad that M. Girault has again furnished me with an occasion to repeat to the Chamber and the country what has been several times stated, and confirmed by a vote of the Assembly; that is to say, that the postponement of the examination of certain elections in no way furnishes any presumption against their being ultimately validated. I may state that there are some returns which have not been reported, and in reference to which the bureau has voted unanimously in favor of their validity. (Hear, hear.) As to some others, no opinion can be justly formed, as the papers have not yet been examined. On these various grounds, I protest beforehand against any unpleasant feeling which might be produced here or elsewhere relative to the position of colleagues whose powers have not yet been verified. I declare once more that they have really the quality of deputies—first, because they have been elected, and afterwards, because a decision of the Chamber authorizes them to take part in the votes. Between those who have been admitted and those who have not, therefore, only a question of procedure exists, which has not as yet been examined.

M. Pelletan—There is evidently a difference between the situation of the Deputies whose powers have been validated, who have taken the oaths and have been admitted, and that of those whose elections have been verified. Is a proof desired? When the elections of fifty-five Deputies had not been confirmed, the Chamber, not being constituted, could not commence the great discussions, under pain of forming a majority due to a surprise. In that situation, which was an infraction of the regulations, we asked that the fifty-five members should be allowed to vote.

Baron Jerome David—It was not you who made the proposal!

M. Pelletan—The Chamber consented to it.

M. Jules Simon—Not all the members.

M. Pelletan—May be. But, in fine, the Deputies in question do not possess the plenitude of the powers of a representative, as possibly the elections of some of them may not be maintained. There is consequently a fear that the suspicion which weighs on some may attach to all those whose powers are not as yet verified. Yet it is in that situation, when the Legislative Body is not yet completed, that the Chamber is prorogued, even before we have been able to sit! The precedent is a deplorable one. We ought to have at least been able to complete the verification of powers. I, therefore, deeply regret this measure. (Movements in opposite senses.)

The minutes were then adopted.

The President then read the decree published in the official journal, and declared the sitting at an end. The Deputies separated in the midst of considerable agitation.

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120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,220 25 Cost, $1,095,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
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ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
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1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1869
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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
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The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

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A MOUNTAIN PASS.

The Great Canyon of the Cordilleras—Perilous Passage of the "Gulf of Night and Death."

The description of the passage of the canyons of Green river by the Powell expedition, and the account that was published a few months since of the passage by one man of the Great Canyon of the Colorado, will give interest to the following graphic description of the Great Canyon of the Maranon, in Brazil, and its passage by a party of raftsmen seeking gold. It is vouched for as a true account by the Missouri *Democrat*:—

On the evening of the fourteenth day, the moon being very bright, they floated until near midnight, when a rising fog compelled them to tie up by the top of a fallen tree. At daylight, the fog being very dense, so that one could hardly see fifty feet, those on watch cast the line adrift, and the raft swung out into the murky stream, while they prepared to cook their morning meal. They could not see the banks, and floated thus for near an hour—most of the party being still asleep—when the mist slightly lifting, one of the cooks caught sight of the shore, and noticed that their rude craft was sweeping along much faster than they had ever known it to do before. Somewhat startled, he mentioned it to his comrades, who also noticed it, and in turn called their sleeping friends, and very soon the whole party were wide awake and in anxious consultation. They were not far from the southern bank, and evidently sweeping along under the force of a strong current. They had elected a captain at starting, but his authority was merely nominal, and he was only obeyed when it suited the convenience of those ordered.

All became uneasy. Franklin insisted on immediately landing on the south bank while they could. But the captain, who was jealous of his influence with the party, at once objected, and asserted that they could easily make the northern bank, and that if they were approaching the ghant, that was the shore they would have to travel by. Suiting his actions to his words, he caught hold of one of the sweeps, and a huge Irishman taking hold of the other, the raft was soon swept farther out; and as the current soon set towards the northern bank, it soon became doubtful whether they could land on the southern side, even if they desired.

Meantime the fog was lifting and the current rapidly increasing, which showed itself in an angry, rippling surface. The captain now regretted not taking Franklin's advice, and no one doubted but that they were in danger, and if not approaching the terrible canyon, perhaps drawing near to some frightful cataract.

Their velocity increased with every moment, and as it gathered headway the fears of most of the party culminated in downright terror, that completely unmanned them. The captain became livid, and was no longer capable of action; and Franklin, being the coolest one among them, by mere force of character naturally assumed the command.

There was a point a mile ahead, on the northern side, to which he called their attention, and encouraged them to believe that they could make it if they would only work with a will. Taking the steering oar, he directed two men to enter the canoe, and, by paddling, to tow the raft all they could, and then set three men to each of the sweeps, and ordered all the rest to arrange themselves on the sides, and paddle what they were able with their hands. There was a rush for the canoe, and he had to specify which two should occupy it. Not a word was spoken, save by Franklin, in giving an occasional order, but every one worked with all his might, and every eye was fixed on the point. Their speed was increasing, yet, favored by the current setting in that direction, they drew close in under the shore, and it really looked as if they might possibly force the raft in among the bushes, as one of the men in the canoe actually laid hold of them. But just then the vine connecting the canoe with the raft parted, and the latter, caught by the fierce current that dashed close along the bank, swept around the point; and there, directly before them and not two miles away, were the awful portals of the dreaded canyon. A mile below the point the banks rose rapidly, the river all the while contracting; but a mile still further on there seemed to be a dark fissure or crack in the mountain, as though rent by an earthquake, and not over 300 feet wide, into which the pent-up river rushed with a foaming roar that was frightful even at that distance. The precipices at the entrance of the mighty rift towered, on either hand, full 2000 feet above the mad waters below.

The sight was appalling, and every man felt that his doom was sealed. No power on earth could save them now. Some gave vent in speechless terror, some cursed the miserable captain for not landing while he could; while others prayed or lamented that they were not in the canoe, which was never seen again. Franklin continued at the helm, keeping the raft straight to the current, and was the only one undismayed in the party.

After swinging partly around the point, they shot nearly across the river, but the current quickly doubled to the northern side again, hurrying the raft at great speed, as it rushed under the trees that leaped and spread out over the water. Every soul aboard, except Franklin and a tall German, were either lying on their faces or squatted down. The German seemed absorbed in prayer; but Franklin, seeing a long horizontal limb that would strike the man if he remained as he was, shouted to him to stoop. But the poor fellow, half bereft of reason, did not have time to act. The limb was on him so quickly that, instead of stooping, he instinctively threw up his arms and clutched it as it rushed to his approach. In an instant the raft swept from under him, and left him, holding on by his hands, with his legs in the water—the fierce current throwing the spray over him as it swept his feet slanting down the stream. His bloodless face was a picture of terror and despair; but there he hung, with the grip of a maniac, while the raft dashed on at the rate of ten miles an hour, which every moment was accelerated. His screams were heart-rending, but were soon drowned by distance and the commotion of the water. He continued to hold on over the angry flood as long as the raft was in sight; while on it sped as the river rapidly narrowed, and the waters became tumultuous and threatening.

The gloomy gorge was before them. It was terrible, nay, more, it was appalling, for it looked as if the angry river was rushing into a tremendous abyss, for soon after entering the gorge it disappeared round an angle, and, a few hundred yards in front, a black rent that stretched from the roaring waters before them into the region of the clouds was all the eye could penetrate.

Many of the party were now pale with mute despair; some few on their knees continued to pray fervently, while three of their number had fainted outright. The waters around them were boiling, rushing, and roaring, with dark green streaks and seething foam, and dashing along with inconceivable velocity, even surpassing those of Niagara in mid-channel just before it takes its final leap.

The raft which had appeared so heavy and solid in the waters of yesterday was now lifted, tossed, and whirled about like a cork, over which the waves and spray dashed in a deluge, and lucky it was for them that they had lately refastened it together with the tough and yielding withes and vines of the forest, for as it was at starting, or if fastened together in any other manner, it had surely gone to pieces at the very entrance of the ghaut. The motion was so violent that Franklin was compelled to abandon the helm and crawl to the centre of the raft, to avoid the blows from the oar, and all agree that he was the only cool and collected man in the party. As the raft, with the speed of an arrow, shot into the yawning jaws of the canyon, he coolly drew out his watch and noted the time of entrance.

The swirl and angry look of the waters were frightful, and the noise deafening, as the broad river was here compressed into less than 300 feet. A twilight gloom pervaded this chaos of water and sound. The everlasting porphyritic walls towered far overhead, and seemed to beetle and almost touch in the immensity of height, as a faint ribbon of blue sky was alone visible from the obscurity that enveloped their rushing raft. Into the rift and darkness—into the hissing sluice they shot with such terrific speed as to almost take away their breath and throw them from the raft, to which they were forced to cling with all their might. They expected every instant—and each instant seemed an age—to see the raft engulfed, upset, and dashed to pieces. Countless ages of rushing waters had worn away the hard porphyritic walls on either side until they projected in places thirty and forty feet over the abrading current. There occurred opposite angles where the current struck in full force, to again rebound to the opposite side. The darkness under such places was profound; but, fortunately for our adventurers, it was the season of low water—otherwise they would have been crushed by the low, overhanging rocks. The mighty convulsions that had riven the mountain for the passage of the river had torn it apart raggedly, with many sharp angles, like the teeth of a saw, around which the imprisoned waters rushed with awful force and speed, to eat away the rock opposite each point, and, rebounding, rush for the next below. These sharp points, projecting into angles on the opposite side, are similar to those described by Dr. Livingstone as occurring below the falls of the Zambesi, only that this canyon was much narrower, and the rocky wall on either side inconceivably higher.

The pressure and rush of waters were so tremendous as to be visibly higher near the sides than in mid-channel. Past the first point rushed the frail raft—its inner side up in the air, its outer immersed in the foaming current—to dart across the channel into the darkness, in one of these recesses won by time, in which they expected to be crushed or forever engulfed. But the higher swell next the rock saved them. Crash went the oar on the side, and round swung the raft as it shot out into mid current, to sweep onward past the second point, and again plunge under the recess yawning opposite. Crash went the remaining sweep as the straining raft once more darted out on its headlong race. The place truly deserved the name of the "Canyon of Life and Death;" both the ear and eye were appalled by the terrible sounds and sights that met them at every turn. It was a horrible place, and they were impotent before the frightful power of the cataract. Many of the pale, shivering wretches laid on their faces, clinging to the fastenings with closed eyes, as if to brace themselves for the launch into eternity; but a few gazed on with confused horror as one danger after another was past before it could be realized. Sometimes the raft would spin around in a huge whirlpool, the foam overlapping it on every side; again it would rush along on its edge, as if about to capsize; then, settling down, plunge forward with the speed of a cannon ball. Time seemed annihilated to some and endless to others, in the Tartarean gloom of the awful gauntlet they were running. The suspense was terrible; how and when would it end?

At length they entered on a long, straight reach. Far ahead of them they saw an immense rock, directly in the middle of the canyon, that lifted its splintered top above the rushing waters that roared around it. It was a frightful looking place, and as they rushed forward, it seemed impossible for the raft to avoid it; and to strike it would be like a locomotive at full speed dashing against a granite wall. It would crush them to fragments. Franklin, whose faculties were not paralyzed by terror, cried out, "Look out, boys, and keep cool; if we strike that rock, let every man that can seize a piece of the wreck, and cling to it like a leech, and perhaps he'll be carried through—yes, through to the gold fields," he continued, with ironic language.

"Where?" said the captain, raising himself on his knees, his face deadly pale, his teeth chattering, and his eyes rolling with maniac terror. But before Franklin could answer, the raft dashed past within a foot of the rock, from which it seemed to glide off, as it were, when, whirling end for end, it plunged under the lee of the rock. The water dashed over it, washing many things off, and threatened to submerge them altogether. Just then they were startled by a wild scream, that echoed above the warring waters; and the captain, springing to his feet, threw his hands aloft, and, with another wild yell of despair, leaped into the seething current, as the raft, wheeling, swept onward in her race. Poor fellow! Terror had dethroned his reason, and, in a paroxysm of fear, he had taken a shorter cut to the "gold fields."

The canyon was now straight, but seemed to grow still more narrow and obscure as onward swept the raft with inconceivable velocity. Interlacing vines and trees could be seen far ahead, but, before the terrified voyagers could speculate on the prospect, the raft shot out from almost twilight darkness and the rent recesses of the mountain into the broad glare of a tropical sun and the smooth waters of a lovely lake, dotted with beautiful islands, while overhead flitted birds of brilliant plumage. A picture as beautiful as a fairy's dream. The passage was made; they had traversed the terrible "Canyon del Nocayel Murto," where the river, bursting through the Sierra, plunges into a capacious lake or bay in which the current spends its force, to again resume its majestic march to the sea.

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Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any know process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 tm No. 138 North SECOND St., Philada.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commmencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elaton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·39 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD,
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion ..... 6·15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11·50 A. M.
Mail ..... 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 5·18 P. M.
An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—
Atco Accommodation ..... 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave
Atco ..... 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2·45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 9·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Leaves Vine street ..... 8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4·17 P. M
Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.
D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 29

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Sirondaburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·20 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. That of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 12·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 4·10 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning, leave Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·20 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·30 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at redu

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Thirty-fourth Commencement—The Exercises of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Pa., July 27.—The annual commencement of Lafayette College is a gala week in this pretty town. The hotels are filled to the garrets, and the streets are thronged with strangers, many of whom have come back to the scene of their early struggles and triumphs to relive in imagination the fascinations of college life. Lafayette College from the summit of a lofty hill overlooks the wedlock union of the stately Delaware with the placid Lehigh; and the bustling town lying at its feet stretches its arms picturesquely across the narrower stream. A happy location for calm living, quiet nerves, thoughtful study, patient investigation—an Arcadia of rest!

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Baccalaureate.

The exercises of commencement week began at 10·30 A. M., Sunday, with Baccalaureate services in the Brainerd Church. Invocation by Rev. Wallace Radcliff, of West Philadelphia, followed by 668th hymn. Hebrews xi was read by Rev. Alex. W. Sproull, of Chester, Pa., class of 1850; prayer by Rev. Darwin Cook, of Merxall, Pa., class of 1842, and the 286th hymn. Rev. J. R. Eckard, D. D., Professor of History and Rhetoric in Lafayette College, delivered the sermon and address to the graduating class from the text, Hebrew xii 1-2:—"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and run the race that is set before us."

From amongst the many thoughts contained in these verses, we select for illustration rather than lengthy proof the three following, which we would apply, viz.:—1st. Faith in the holy, the blessed, and the invisible, is a power able to conquer sin and the world. 2d. Self-sacrifice, animated by this kind of faith, is essential to all great agencies for good. 3d. The great object of human existence is, or ought to be, to glorify God by lives of self-denial actuated by such a faith.

There have always been men on the earth who live an invisible life, who see what others never saw. They hear a voice which others never heard, and have emotions never experienced by those who have not felt the power of an influence from God. Men renewed invert the estimates of unrenewed men; they see by the spiritual sight the glory of God in the body of Christ, Jerusalem, the golden city, and Paradise the garden of God. Once, in Athens, the greatest political orator the world ever saw made a speech concerning the golden crown. Paul's Epistle may also be called an oration concerning the crown. Christianity is a religion of self-sacrifice; through the long line of 1700 years the Church has undergone persecutions. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. We are able to accomplish no worthy object without self-sacrifice, and we must make much of it, if we would do much good. Giving money is a demanded self-sacrifice, as is also the choice of a profession.

On reaching the third head of the discourse the Seniors arose, to whom he said:—

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:—What I say to all others, I say to you; let it be your great object to glorify God by lives of self-denial. You are compassed about with many witnesses; there is evermore present with you the invisible God. It is the office of faith to make clear such realities. Try so to live that the world may be better; try so to live that good men may ask, Who shall fill your places? You will be missed at our daily evening prayer-meeting; there is not one of you with whom I have not consulted as to your spiritual welfare. I need not hesitate to say that there is not one of you who does not know that it is my heart's desire and prayer to God for you that you may be saved. You stand on the shore; you are about to sail; two oceans are before you: the troubled sea of life and the boundless ocean of eternity. Venture not on the stormy ocean of life without making the Bible your constant guide; have free resort to prayer. Without the aid of Jesus Christ, you will fail to accomplish any noble object in life; you will make everlasting shipwreck. May you rather be found among those who shall constitute the army of the redeemed in glory, being of that heavenly host who through faith subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness.

The Doctor offered a brief closing prayer, imploring God's continued presence and favor upon this graduating class as they went into the busy scenes of life. The 273d hymn was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. A. W. Sproull.

Conference Services.

A religious conference service was inaugurated at four o'clock in the afternoon at the College Chapel. Topic: Religious Culture. Rev. H. W. Sproull and Rev. Darwin Cook, A. M., made addresses. Prayers were offered by Rev. A. H. Kelley and Rev. Mr. Bryan, of Washington, N. J. Rev. Dr. Eckard read a portion of Scripture, and after the singing of the doxology, Rev. Mr. Porter gave the benediction.

Brainerd Evangelical Society.

The anniversary of the Brainerd Evangelical Society was observed in the evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. H. Kellogg, First University Place Church, New York, preached the sermon from the text, Luke xxiv, 47: "And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." The discourse was earnest and practical on the world's evangelization. It closed with the exhortation:—"Gentlemen of the Brainerd Society, it has often been said, 'Do not dishonor the name you bear;' but may we not to-night take a higher view, and say do not dishonor the name of Christian?"

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The examinations of the three lower classes in College were concluded on Monday morning. An interesting service was held at 4 P. M. in the chapel. The college is under the official supervision of the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia and the Board of Visitors. Rev. Alexander W. Sproull and Rev. W. Radcliffe addressed the students, commending them for their progress, and thanking the Faculty for the faithful discharge of their duties.

College Campus.

A noteworthy addition to the old-time observances of commencement was the Senior Class Day, inaugurated at 7. P. M. on the broad College Green. Owing to the damp weather, preparations had been made to secure the First Presbyterian Church, but before sundown all clouds had rolled away, and a pleasant evening appeared. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, the Germania Orchestra, of Philadelphia, gave sweet music, and the opening promenade concert was universally admitted by the ladies to be "delightful?" The programme was as follows:—

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
Poem—"The Doom of the Ku-klux Klan," H. Denny McKnight.
Class Oration, Walter Q. Scott.
MUSIC.
History—"'69: It's Past," W. McKnight.
Prophecy—"The Fate of the Class of '69 Revealed," Thomas D. Logan.
MUSIC.
Address at the Tree, A. Clarkson Fulton.
Song—Tune, "America," Class.
MUSIC.
Closing Oration, George E. Jones.
Parting Song—Air, "Tom Moore," Class.
PROMENADE CONCERT.
Master of Ceremonies—J. Hume Smith.

The addresses of Messrs. Scott and Jones were excellent, replete with thoughtful words, worthy of a wider circle of readers than they have yet received.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
Reunions.

The reunions of the Washington and the Franklin Literary Societies in their respective halls, and the addresses of the hall orators, occupied the morning of Tuesday. These meetings are of the most pleasant features to the old *alumnus*, bringing back the freshness of boyish associations and the hearty greetings of old-time friendship. Major Henry T. Lee, A. M., of New York, class of 1860, addressed the Franklin Society. His subject was, "The Influence of Loyalty on Intellectual Culture." At the conclusion, other gentlemen made impromptu speeches in answer to calls. Rev. Darwin Cook, A. M., of Bradford county, class of 1842, addressed the Washington Society upon "Mental Culture." Short addresses were also made by some of the members.

Alumni Meeting.

At half past two P. M. the meeting of the alumni was held in the Jenks Chemical Hall, erected by an endowment of Barton H. Jenks, Esq., of Bridesburg. William Kennedy, Esq., editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, Pennsylvania, was elected President. He thanked his associates for the honor kindly conferred, and earnestly commended to their action the erection upon the summit of this hill of a suitable monument to those of their brethren who fell in the struggle for this Union. It was a duty which they owed to their memories, and he felt assured it would be generously assumed.

Rev. Dr. Charles E. Elliott was appointed Vice-President; Rev. Professor Selden J. Coffin, Secretary; Reuben Haines, Esq., of Maryland, temporary clerk. Notice was given of the formation of an auxiliary alumni association in Philadelphia.

The Secretary read the roll of those graduates who had deceased during the past year. The first of these was the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Yeomans, of Orange, N. J., class of 1845. He had been pastor at Trenton and Rochester, and was known in theological circles by his editorship of Schaff's "Apostolic History" and one of the forthcoming volumes of the American edition of Lange's "Commentary." Alexander Wurts Rea, class of 1846, who was assassinated at Centralia, Pa., October 17 of last year, where he had long been Superintendent of the Locust Mountain Coal Company. Of his wealth he had been a liberal benefactor to Lafayette. John M. Barber, class of 1847, a practitioner of law for many years at Camden, N. J., who died in Paterson, March 22, 1869, aged forty-two years. Samuel Sherrerd Green, class of 1848, was accidentally killed by the overturning of his wagon in the mountain wilds of California, in November last. Whitfield Hunt Budd, class of 1857, who had taught successively at Hackettstown, Newton, and Chester, N. J., and in this occupation died at East Feliciana, Louisiana, August 25, 1868.

Major H. T. Lee, N. Y., Secretary of Committee on Soldiers' Monument, reported a subscription of $1800 during the past year. He suggested that the alumni should apply not only to its individual members, but to the relatives of those who had fallen in the war, as many in thought, would be glad to contribute to the tribute to their patriotic services. It was then stated that an ex-soldier present, who had already subscribed $250, would double that amount provided that ten others would double their respective pledges. This offer was promptly accepted, and within a brief period the amount was increased to $2800.

On motion of Major Lee, it was agreed that the corner-stone of the monument should be laid at the next anniversary of the college.

General Edward L. Campbell, of New Jersey, having signified his inability to further act as Chairman of this committee, General James L. Selfridge, who marched with Sherman to the sea, by invitation accepted the vacancy.

James P. Boyd, Esq., of the Philadelphia press, read an original poem. He gracefully thanked the society for the honor conferred upon him by their choice, and pleasantly recalled the scenes of student life, contrasting its pleasures and its toils with the joys consequent upon an earnest improvement of the opportunities given for culture.

ORATION BY GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

The First Presbyterian Church was thronged this evening to hear the oration before the literary societies by the Hon. James Pollock, L.L. D., ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. He said:

Permit me briefly to address you upon the characteristics of the age, and its demands upon the American scholar. Truth, oft told truth, leading to the practical and the real, is alone my object. The characteristics of an age may be regarded as the exponents of the mind and morals of the people—the signs and expressions of individual in union with national character. But they are more than these. They are the operation of causes then in operation tending to the production of the grand result indicated; they are the impress of the agencies moving and acting in the same direction, and whatever forms they may assume—however diverse their mode of action—they act their part, and well fulfil their mission.

The present is full of eventful interest. The world is now in mighty movement—in throes almost of mortal agony—reeling to and fro under the stunning blows of some unseen and irresistible power. There is a generous light dashing across these darkening shadows, revealing the characteristics of the age in other forms more full of hope and promise. Prominently marked upon the age, and distinguishing it from all others that have preceded it, is its mental activity—its intellectual progress and acquisition. In the midst of the activities that surround us, utility is not overlooked. The tendency of the age is to popularize science, to simplify its great truths, that its rich treasures may be easily communicated to the popular mind. Its utility depends upon its diffusion. All monopoly is odious; the monopoly of science—knowledge—doubly so. To popularize science is not to weaken it, nor will it detract from its dignity and value.

The age and its activities demand educated professional labor. Why should not every department of labor be represented by the industry and scholarship of the age? Let labor be honored; and let the American scholar honor himself and meet the demands of the age by adding to place the industrial arts side by side with the professions in social position and public esteem.

And, lastly, the age requires a thorough cultivation of the moral and noble virtues—of those high and ennobling principles that form the character, so often the manners, and control the life. LAIRD.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"OLD IRONSIDES."—This 28th day of July is the ninety-first birthday of Commodore Charles Stewart, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, the month after the British evacuated the city. The position of Commodore Stewart has been for many years one of great distinction. His name and services are associated with many leading events in which the glory of his country and his own fame are blended. Commodore Stewart has been in the service seventy-one years.

Long may "Old Ironsides" live to enjoy his country's richest reward—the highest appreciation of all who properly estimate bravery and real worth. The fame of Commodore Stewart is the property of the Union, but more especially of Pennsylvania.

ROBBERIES.—The house of Mrs. Harmer, on Maiden lane, below Gray's Ferry road, was entered on Monday night and robbed of clothing to the value of $20. An entrance was effected by cutting away a portion of the cellar door. The thieves escaped.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mrs. Sophia Lather, at Twenty-third and Shippen streets. The thief was in the act of prying open one of the window shutters, when alarmed by a citizen passing the residence.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Lloyd Cargo was arrested yesterday afternoon coming from a dwelling at Eleventh and Ellsworth streets, where he had cut off the lead pipe and helped himself to a lot of eatables. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was committed for trial.

DEAD BABY.—Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Officer Nugent, of the Second district, saw a bundle of clothing lying close to a fence at Third and Tasker streets. He examined the clothing and found wrapped up in it a dead baby.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Board of Aldermen meet for the purpose of taking further action under the powers conferred upon them by the Registry law lately passed.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

List of Delegates Composing it—Their Meeting this Morning.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to a call issued by Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee, a number of the delegates composing it met in Parlor C, Continental Hotel. Mr. Covode was present and assumed the chair, when the meeting organized. Upon the roll being called, it was ascertained that so few of the delegates were yet present that it was deemed better to take a recess to await their arrival by the morning trains. This was done, the committee not assembling again until between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock, by which time a number additional had come in. Their session will probably continue but to-day.

The following is the committee so far as the names have been returned by the delegates to the late State Convention:—

CHAIRMAN.
Hon. John Covode, Lockport, Westmoreland Co.

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	TOWNS.
Adams		
Allegheny	Thomas Ewing*	Pittsburg.
"	Thomas M. Bayne*	"
"	R. W. Mackey*	"
"	Jno. H. Stewart	"
"	A. H. Gross	"
"	John Heath*	"
"	Charles Geremy	"
"	Thos. J. Bigham*	"
Armstrong	A. G. Henry*	Kittaning.
Beaver	James Patterson*	Beaver Falls.
Bedford	D. S. Elliott*	Bloody Run.
Berks	Thomas Zimmerman	Reading.
"	A. K. Strauffer	"
Blair	Josiah D. Hicks*	Altoona.
Bradford	Edward Overton, Jr.*	Towanda.
Bucks	Henry C. Michener*	Doylestown.
Butler	Jno. M. Thompson	Butler.
Cambria	A. A. Barker*	Ebensburg.
Cameron		
Carbon		
Centre	Jno. Irwin, Jr.	Bellefonte.
Chester	Ch's. H. Pennypacker*	West Chester.
Clarion	Jos. H. Patrick*	Clarion.
Clearfield	W. J. Hemphill	Curwensville.
Clinton	Samuel Christ*	Lock Haven.
Columbia	Michael Whitmoyer	Bloomsburg.
Crawford	Chas. W. Miller	Espyville.
Cumberland	G. B. Cole*	Shippensburg.
Dauphin	Geo. Bergner	Harrisburg.
"	Sam'l A. Hummell*	"
Delaware		
Elk	Jno. R. Baird	Ridgway.
Erie	Thomas M. Walker	Erie.
Fayette	H. L. Rankin	Uniontown.
Forest	William E. Lathey	Juniata.
Franklin	Hyman S. Clark	Chambersburg.
Fulton	John W. Greenawalt	McConnellsburg.
Greene	Samuel W. Scott	Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	William H. Woods	Huntingdon.
Indiana	Dr. Robert Barr	Indiana.
Jefferson	Dr. B. Sweeney	Brookville.
Juniata	W. H. Patterson*	Mifflin.
Lancaster	John A. Heistand	Lancaster.
"	Jacob F. Frey	"
Lawrence	David Pankey	New Castle.
Lebanon	B. Frank Hean	Lebanon.
Lehigh		
Luzerne		
Lycoming	Robert Hawley*	Williamsport.
McKean		
Mercer	H. M. Hamblin	West Greenville.
Mifflin	Robert L. Gamble*	Newton Hamilton
Monongahela		
Monroe		
Montour	George Lovett*	Danville
Northampton	J. Whitfield Wood	
Northumberland	Wm. M. Rockfeller	Sunbury.
Perry	Henry P. Lightner	Andesville.
Pike	Eli Cuddback*	Milford.
Philadelphia	Eliab Ward, M. D.*	Philadelphia.
"	R. C. Tittermary*	"
"	William Elliott	"
"	Jas. W. M. Newlin*	"
"	Gen. H. H. Bingham*	"
"	Charles A. Miller*	"
"	W. R. Leeds*	"
"	John E. Addicks*	"
"	Mahlon H. Dickinson*	"
"	Daniel P. Ray*	"
"	William B. Connell	"
"	Thomas C. Parker*	"
"	Alfred G. Harner*	"
"	James H. Pugh*	"
"	Horatio Gates Jones*	"
"	William Rittenhouse	"
Potter		
Schuylkill		
Snyder	John Y. Shindell*	Middleburg.
Somerset		
Sullivan	Lewis Zaner	Dushore.
Susquehanna		
Tioga		
Union	Wm. C. Duncan*	Lewisburg.
Venango	George E. Ridgway	Franklin.
Warren	A. D. Wood	
Washington	John N. McDonald*	Havelock.
Wayne	Edwin F. Terry	Honesdale.
Westmoreland	John C. Rankin*	Harrison City.
Wyoming	R. M. W. Cannatyne	
York	G. Edward Hersh*	York.

Those to whose names stars are attached were present and reported at the first meeting, 10 A. M.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

More Witnesses and Continuation of the Testimony.

At noon to-day proceedings were resumed in the municipal contested election cases, before Examiners Messick and Batturs, in the Grand Jury room of the new Court House.

The contestants continued the offering of testimony in rebuttal.

After our report closed yesterday afternoon the following witnesses were heard:—Thomas Lecompt, William Bullfish, George A. Serat, James Ghegan, and John V. Bouvier. They gave testimony in relation to disturbances at the polls.

To-day the following were examined:—

Ambrose Simpson sworn—Was present at the opening of the polls in the Tenth division of the Nineteenth ward; about fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock, Mr. Addis, myself, and some few others entered the room in which the election was to be held, for the purpose of settling the matter as to who should act as judge; I obtained a copy of the Election laws, and offered to read it for the benefit of all parties, but it was objected to by some of the Democratic election officers; at last they finally agreed to have it read, and I read a section, about the construction of which we disagreed; Mr. Addis then asked Mr. Hooper to leave the room, which he refused to do; Addis then called on Sergeant Haggert to eject Hooper from the room; Haggert and two other officers entered the room, and one of the officers called on all parties not election officers to leave the room; I believe I was the first to leave; looked back as I was leaving; saw Officer Haggert and Hooper struggling; Hooper was finally ejected from the room into the bar-room; the rest of the election officers followed Hooper—one of them with the books and papers under his arm; one of them said, "You can't hold any election here to-day;" the different parties came down town to get advice, during which time the polls were closed; went over into the Fourteenth division, and when I returned, shortly after 8 o'clock, the polls were opened in our division; the election was in progress, and it was conducted throughout the day in a quiet and orderly manner; I had the outside window-book part of the day, in conjunction with Mr. Lefferts.

Thomas Mitchell sworn—Lived in Second division of the First ward last October, No. 139 Morris street; was present at the election in that division last October, pretty much all day; I was stationed at the window; there was a row there in the morning; a man by the name of Michael Conner came up to vote and I made a general challenge; he refused to show his papers; there was a disturbance about it; he was taken out of the line by his friends; didn't see him again; at two o'clock there was another disturbance; four or five were in the line of voters at the time; I saw Mr. Erricson standing on a vacant lot opposite the window; saw him fire three shots at Mr. Godwin; Godwin was hit just above the ankle; I was standing at the polls at the time; Erricson pointed his pistol in the direction of the polls; I saw Rev. Mr. Kenney in the line at the time; I saw no other disturbance during the day.

William W. Mayberry sworn.—I was judge of election in the Fourth division, First ward, last October. Q. Did you refuse any persons claiming the right to vote who exhibited papers purporting to have been issued from the Supreme Court or the Court of Nisi Prius, and if so, why did you refuse? A. I did refuse some papers, a list of which I have kept at home, and I refused them because, from the answers given, I was satisfied that they were fraudulent.

George Phipps sworn—Was an officer of election in the Third division, Tenth ward, last October.

Q. Did you as an officers of election refuse to receive votes from persons offering papers purporting to have been issued by the Supreme Court or Court of Nisi Prius, and if so, why were they refused? A. I did; and because I did not think the signature was genuine.

I heard that there were forged papers in circulation; I saw such statements in the daily papers; THE TELEGRAPH, I think, was one; I had seen in the papers that Mr. Snowdon couldn't tell his own signature, and I couldn't tell it myself.

Examination still in progress as we go to press.

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND WARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets, - $901,687'00

The Agency of the above popular Company having been transferred to us, we are prepared to issue its policies, insuring property against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

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AGENTS,

Nos. 121 and 123 South FOURTH St.,

7 28 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

TENNESSEE.

Full Particulars of the Great Railway Accident—100 Persons Reported Injured.

NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Stock Market To-day.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Particulars of the Railway Accident at Clarksville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLARKSVILLE, July 28.—Last night the passenger train bound North, and due here at 1·15 A. M., met with a terrible accident at Budd's creek, about nine miles south of this place. It appears that as the train was passing over the trestle the structure gave way, precipitating the engine, baggage-car, and two passenger-cars into the creek.

The cars were smashed into fragments, and being piled on top of each other, made it extremely difficult for the panic-stricken passengers to extricate themselves from the debris. Immediately after the accident, and before the extent of the disaster could be ascertained, the cars caught fire either from the engine or the oil used for illuminating purposes, and burned rapidly.

Those who escaped from injury succeeded in dragging out the disabled, and, as far as known, those who were killed. Among the latter are Eugene Riley, the engineer; the fireman, whose name is not known, and a New Orleans cotton merchant named Hugh McCall.

About one hundred persons were wounded, the following seriously:—Mr. Fountaine, wife, three children, and servant, of Memphis; Chas. Brown, baggage master; Walter Wilcox, of Clarksville; Mr. Stowe, of Eufaula, Ala.; Colonel J. J. Buckende, of the *Patriot* of this place; Mr. Dugan, express messenger; and Judge Caulkins, wife, and two children, of New Orleans.

Amongst those who are deserving of the greatest credit for their heroic and humane assistance in caring for the wounded and administering to their wants, are Mr. Hamilton Pike, son of General Albert Pike, Mr. Sanger, and Mr. Wood, of New Orleans, and Captain Lowe, the conductor of the train. The cars were entirely consumed.

This is the second time within three years that this trestle-work has given way, and the officers of the road are severely censured for their apparent criminal negligence. It is feared that several of those injured will not recover. They are all being cared for in the best possible manner.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, July 28.—An evening paper has this:—

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A passenger train on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, when near Clarksville, fell through the trestle bridge over Budd's creek. The train was destroyed by fire with the exception of one car, the engineer and fireman both killed, and three or four others killed, and about twenty or thirty badly wounded.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Stock market is generally lower and excited in consequence of the break in the Vanderbilt stocks, which are all lower. N. Y. Central, which closed at 216¼ last night, opened at 212 this morning, and is now at noon quoted at 212¼. Hudson, which closed last evening at 191, is now quoted at 186; Harlem is selling at 163½ against 166½ last evening; Reading has fallen off 1 or 2 per cent., and is selling at 99, and all the principal stocks are off.

The consolidation of the leading railroads continues to be the chief topic of interest, and another meeting of the committee is to be held at Saratoga. Gold continues to sink, selling at 136¾. The bull clique were broken yesterday by a Canadian bank official, who forced upon the market $2,500,000 in gold. The operators endeavored to force the quotations higher to-day by engaging a bogus shipment of specie to Havana, but the plot did not succeed, and the market is still weak.

The market for Governments is steady at an advance of about one-eighth per cent. since yesterday. Foreign exchange is quoted at 110⅛ for sixty day paper and 110⅝ for three days. Money is easy at from 5 to 7 per cent. on call.

The Wrong Man Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 28.—It was not Charles E. Quincey who was arrested yesterday for passing a forged railway certificate on William Heath & Co. Quincey is the cashier of the latter firm, and was mainly instrumental in causing the arrest of the real forger, George A. Abbott. This correction is due to Mr. Quincey, whose standing and reputation in Wall street are of the highest character.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 1200 bales. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 10@15c.; superfine to fancy State, $5·85@7·40; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $5·05@7·70; Southern dull and drooping; common to choice extra, $6·90@11·25; California quiet. Wheat heavy and 1@2c. lower; No. 1 spring, $1·99; No. 2, $1·84. Corn heavy and declined about 1c.; new mixed Western, 88c.@$1·07 for unsound, and $1·10@$1·14 for sound. Oats dull and lower; Western, 80c. in store, and 81½c. afloat. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33; prime, $27@28. Lard dull at 19¼@19½c. Whisky, $1·11.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Friday Cabinet Meeting.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Considerable interest is manifested in the Cabinet session to be held on Friday, to attend which the President comes to Washington from Long Branch. It is understood that the subject of applying the test oath to the new Virginia Legislature, as well as the position the administration will assume with reference to the Mississippi election, and other business, will be fully considered, and divisions of opinion in the Cabinet regarding these matters will give more than ordinary importance to the sitting. There is no doubt but that Canby has been instructed to do nothing about the test oath in Virginia until after the Cabinet comes to a determination as to whether the newly-elected members of the Legislature shall be required to take the oath.

Happy Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Information has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Yankton and Dakotah agency, that the Indians are highly pleased with the care the Great Father proposes to take of them, and express their intention to live up to the treaty.

The Public Domain.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing a disposal of 47,312 acres of the public lands during June, at the following local offices:—Fort Dodge, Iowa, 21,241 acres; Oregon City, Oregon, 9113 acres; Olympia, Washington Territory, 9570 acres; Winnebago City, Minnesota, 7388 acres.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Carlist Troubles in Spain—More Arrests—The Insurgents Again Defeated—The Harvard Crew—The Goodwood Races.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Horace Greeley's Mysterious Mission to Virginia—The Southern Political Muddle.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Directors of the French Cable Tender Thanks.

By the New Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, July 28.—The Board of Directors of the French cable have sent to Sir James Anderson, the commander of the expedition which has just laid the French cable with such remarkable success, the following despatch:—

"Please offer to the inhabitants of Duxbury, Mass., and to the people of the United States generally, our most cordial thanks for their very friendly reception of the cable, which we trust may unite the three greatest nations still more closely in amicable bonds."

The Goodwood Races.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—At the Goodwood races the weather was fine, with a refreshing breeze. The attendance large. The Craven stakes were won by Blue Gown, the Levant stakes by Sunshine, the Rous stakes by Rupert, the Gratwicke stakes by Siberolite, the Ham stakes by Kingcraft, the Annesly stakes by Romp, and the Steward's cup by Fichu.

Achievements by the Harvard Boys.

LONDON, July 28.—The Harvard boat crew, with Kelley, the former champion oarsman, have gone into practice. Yesterday they rowed against an ebb tide and a rather stiff wind, and in spite of these circumstances the opinion formed of the Americans is favorable. They turned four to five strokes per minute more than Englishmen usually do.

The Carlist Agitation in Spain.

MADRID, July 28.—Many artists continue to be made on suspicion of disloyalty. At Ciudad Real hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the Government for their complicity in the recent Carlist movement there. They state that they were deceived by the Carlist leaders. A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at La Mancha, between the Carlists and Government forces. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains.

Several Carlists have been arrested at Cuenca. The insurgents of that place released the prisons confined in jail at Almodovar del Penar, near Cuenca.

Don Carlos Heard From.

PARIS, July 28.—It is reported to-day that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movement in his behalf, and his partisans are therefore much discouraged.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, July 28—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties unchanged. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Cheese, 61s. 6d.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton opens buoyant at 151½f. on the spot and afloat.

LONDONDERRY, July 28.—Arrived, steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec for Glasgow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vacant Collectorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Thomas L. Tullock, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue for this district.

The Cabinet Meeting Next Friday

will be an important one. The question of administering the test oath to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature will be considered; as also a policy which the administration will pursue towards the election in Mississippi.

There is much solicitude as to the course the President will take. Should he favor the Dent conservative movement in Mississippi, he will undoubtedly meet with opposition from Mr. Boutwell and other members of the Cabinet. A portion of the House

Committee on Naval Affairs

will embark on the revenue cutter Michigan next week for the purpose of making a tour of the lakes, and ascertaining what additional legislation is necessary to enforce the collection of the revenue on the northern frontier and suppress smuggling.

What is Greeley Up To?

There are many surmises here concerning the visit of Horace Greeley to the White Sulphur Springs. One story is that he has gone there to see what can be done with Southern politicians for the prospects of Chase for the next Presidency. Another is that he has gone to assist in organizing the conservative party in the interests of general amnesty and universal suffrage. Republicans generally are distrustful of him and many predict that he will take a shoot in opposition to the radical party.

Henry D. Moore

arrived here last night, on business connected with the Custom House in your city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Temperance People.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, held this morning, the vote by which the Hon. William B. Spooner was requested to resign the presidency was rescinded. A State Temperance Convention was recommended, and the expediency of establishing a morning newspaper was discussed.

Obituary.

BOSTON, July 28.—James Hayes, a well-known merchant of Roxbury, died yesterday. He was the father of James E. Hayes, Manager of the Olympic Theatre, New York, and of Mrs. John H. Selwyn.

The Tennessee Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—An accident occurred this morning on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. A train from New Orleans ran through the trestle at Budd's creek, below Clarksville, killing three and wounding several persons. The reports distributed that the disaster involved a fearful loss of life have no foundation.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34c. Flour quiet, demand light, and stock scarce; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5·00@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family $7·50@8. Wheat heavy; red, $1·25@1·65. Corn firmer; prime white, $1·10@1·13. Oats firm at 67@70c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 15¾@17c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky firm and scarce, and held at $1·15.

FIFTH EDITIO

THE LATEST NEW

The Tennessee Railroad Disast

List of the Killed and Wounde

THE NEW CABL

Messages Between the Emperor Na leon and President Grant.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD DISASTE

List of Killed and Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The entire train its contents, except the New Orleans sleep car, was burned, and that was badly damaged The following is a list of the casualties:—

Killed—Eugene Riley, engineer; Chas. Chil fireman; Hugh McCall, of New Orleans, p senger.

Badly wounded passengers—Mrs. H. McC of New Orleans; Joseph Nent, of New Orlea H. B. Mitchell, of New Orleans; John Burt, Columbus, Miss.; Judge Caulkins and wife, New Orleans; J. J. Buck, of Clarksville; S Henderson, colored, of Memphis; C. H. Sage, Fulton, New York; C. A. Brown, baggage m ter; John E. Duggan, express messenger.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND BRUISED.

William McCall, of New Orleans; Edwa Stone, of Eufala, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Peters of Baton Rouge; W. S. Packer, of Pittsburg; C. Hannah, of Coffeeville, Miss.; J. C. Levy, Holly Springs, Miss.; Miss Hollie, Michael Lo derdale, W. E. Shepherd, of New Orleans; J. Corrill, of Stewart Station; Barton Salisbury, ditto; two children of Judge Caulkins, of Ne Orleans. Train men—Samuel Leurs, sleepin car conductor; W. D. Wray, mail agent; E. Boone, brakeman; C. B. Webster, brakesman.

FROM NEW YORK.

Criminal Trials To-day.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Nicholas Lorsen wa held for trial this morning by Commissione Shields, on the charge of counterfeiting ten an thirty pound tobacco stamps. Bail was entere on behalf of defendant for $5000.

The trial of Campbell for the killing of Lon was continued to-day. The testimony wa closed, and was confirmatory of the evidenc yesterday that there was considerable of a riot Long interfering to rescue his son, and tha stones were thrown and struck the prisoner be fore he shot Long. His character as a man and police officer was also testified to be very good. Under the new law, the prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf agreeing, generally with the other witnesses, but stating more particularly the circumstances of the conflict, in which, half strangled and struck on the spine with a stone, he at last used his pistol. The case will be summed up to-morrow.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A prize fight between Dan Mahoney and Jim Brennan, in the neighborhood of Newark bay, this morning resulted in a victory of the latter on the sixth round. Time, one hour and 30 minutes.

Arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

The New Cable

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the President of the United States upon the formal opening of the French cable to-day:—

PARIS, France, July 28, 1869—8·45 A. M.—To the Hon. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. —L'Empereur des Francais au President des Etats-Unis Je suis bienise d'inaugurer la nouvelle ligne telegraphique, que relie la France, a l'Amerique. En vous envoyant l'expression mes voe'ux pour vous et pour la prosperite des Etats-Unis. NAPOLEON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1869.—To Count Faverney, French Charge d'Affaires, Revere House, Boston:—Herewith I send you, as requested, the President's reply to the message of the Emperor.

J. C. B. DAVIS.

"The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:—I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States Government, by which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend. U. S. GRANT."

Interest on the Virginia Debt.

RICHMOND, July 28.—The State Treasurer will commence the payment of one per cent. on the January interest of the State registered bonds on August 15, and as soon thereafter as possible payment of the coupons will be made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

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